W. 313

THE ENGLISH Schoole-Maſter:

Teaching all his Schollers of what Age ſoever, the moſt eaſie, ſhort, and perfect order of diſtinct Reading, and true writing our Engliſh-tongue, that hath ever yet beene knowne or publiſhed by any.

And further alſo, teacheth a direct Courſe how any unskilfull perſon may eaſily both underſtand any hard Engliſh words, which they ſhall in the Scriptures, Sermons, or elſewhere heare or read: and alſo be made able to uſe the ſame aptly themſelves; and generally, whatſoever is neceſſary to be known for the Engliſh ſpeech: So that he which hath this Booke only, needeth to buy no other to make him fit from his Letters unto the Grammar-Schoole, for an Apprentiſe, or any other his private uſe, ſo far as concerneth Engliſh. And therefore is made not only for Children (though the firſt Book be meere childiſh for them) but alſo for all other, eſpecially that are ignorant in the Latine tongue.

In the next Page the Schoole-Maſter hangeth forth his Table to the view of all beholders, ſetting forth ſome of the chiefe commodities of his profeſsion.

Deviſed for thy ſake that wanteſt any part of this skill by *Edward Coote*, Maſter of the free-Schoole in *Bury St. Edmond*.

Peruſed and approved by publike Authority, and now the 19th. time imprinted, with certaine Copies to write by, at the end of the Booke added.

LONDON,
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1641

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The Schoole-Maſter his Profeſsion.

I Profeſſe to teach thee, that art utterly Ignorant to read perfectly, to write truly, and with judgement to underſtand the reaſon of our Engliſh-tongue with great expedition and pleaſure.

I will teach thee that art uuperfect in either of them to perfect thy skill in few dayes with great eaſe.

I undertake to teach all my Schollers that ſhall be trained up for any Grammar-Schoole, that they ſhall never erre in writiug the true Orthography of any word truly pronounced: which, what eaſe and benefit it will bring unto Schoole-maſters, they beſt know: and the ſame profit do I offer to all other, both men, and women: that now for want hereof, are aſhamed to write to their beſt friends, for which I have heard many Gentlemen offer much.

I aſſure all Schoole-maſters of the Engliſh tongue, that they ſhall not only teach their Schollers with great perfection but alſo they ſhall with more eaſe and profit, and in ſhorter time teach a hundred Schollers ſooner than before they could teach forty.

I hope by this plaine and ſhort kind of teaching to encourage many to read, that never otherwiſe would have learned. And ſo more knowledge will be brought into this Land, and more Bookes bought than otherwiſe would have beene.

I ſhall eaſe the poorer ſort of much charge that they have beene at, in maintaining their children long at School, and in buying of many books.

Strangers that now blame our Tongue of difficultie, and uncertainty, ſhall by me plainly ſee and underſtand thoſe things which they have thought hard.

I doe teach thee the firſt part of Arithmaticke to know or write any number.

By the practiſe thereunto adjoyned, all learners ſhall ſo frame their voices, as that they ſhall truly or naturally pronounce any kind of ſtile, in their Proſe or Verſe.

By the ſame practiſe Children ſhall learne in a Catechiſme the knowledge of the Principles of true Religion, with precepts of vertue and civill behaviour.

I have made a part of a brieſe Chronologie for practiſe of reading hard words, wherein thou ſhalt be much helped for the underſtanding of the Bible and other Hiſtories: and a Grammar ſcholler learne to know when his Authors both Greeke and Latine lived, and when the principall hiſtories in them were done.

I have ſet downe a Table containing and teaching the true ~~writing and~~ underſtanding of any hard Engliſh word, borrowed from the Greek, Latine or French, and how to know the one from the other, with the Interpretation thereof by a plaine Engliſh word: whereby children ſhall be prepared for the underſtanding of thouſands of Latine words before they enter the Grammar-Schoole, which alſo will bring much delight and judgement to others. Therefore if thou underſtandeſt not any word of this book not before expounded, ſeek the Table. If I be generally received, I ſhall cauſe one uniforme manner of teaching, a thing which as it hath brought much profit unto the Latine, ſo would it doe to all other languages, if the like were practiſed.

Finally, I have given thee ſuch examples for faire writing, whereby in every Schoole all bad hands may be abandoned, that if thou ſhouldeſt buy the like of any other (which thou ſhalt ſeldome find in England) they alone will coſt thee much more money than I aſk thee for my whole profeſſion.

If thou deſireſt to be further ſatisfied, for the performance of thoſe things; read the Preface, where thou ſhalt alſo ſee the reaſon of ſome things in the firſt booke, which thou mighteſt otherwiſe diſlike.

The

The Preface for direction to the Reader.

OTher men in their Writings (gentle Reader) may juſtly uſe ſuch ſtile, as may declare learning or eloquence fit for a Scholler: but I am inforced of neceſſity to affect that plaine rudeneſſe, which may fit the capacitie of thoſe perſons with whom I have to deale. The learneder ſort are able to underſtand my purpoſe, and to teach this Treatiſe without further direction. I am now therefore to direct my ſpeech to the unskillfull, which deſire to make uſe of it, for their owne private benefit, and to ſuch men and women of trade, as Taylors, Weavers, Shop-keepers, Seamſters, and ſuch others, as have undertaken the charge of teaching others give me leave therefore, (I beſeech you) to ſpeake plainly and familiarly to thee, yea let me intreat thee to give diligent regard to thoſe things which I ſhall deliver unto thee, I ſeeke nothing by thee, but thy own pleaſure, eaſe, and profit, and the good of the Schollers. If peradventure for 2. or 3. dayes at the firſt it may ſeeme ſomwhat hard or ſtrange unto thee, yet be not diſcouraged, neither caſt it from thee: ſo if thou take diligent paines in it but foure days, thou ſhalt learn very many profitable things that thou never kneweſt; yea, thou ſhalt know more of the Engliſh tongue, than any man of thy calling (not being a Grammarian) in *England* knoweth: thou ſhalt teach thy Schollers with better commendation and profit than any other, not following this order, teacheth; and thou mayeſt ſit on thy ſhop-boord, at thy looms, or at thy needle, and never hinder thy worke to heare thy Schollers, after thou haſt once made this little booke familiar to thee. The practice and order of Study, I know is a ſtranger to thee; yet muſt thou now bee ſure that thou paſſe not over any one word before thou well underſtand it, if thou canſt not find out the meaning and true uſe of any rule, or word, and having none preſent to help thee, make a mark thereat with thy pen or pin, untill thou meeteſt with your Miniſter, or other learned Schollers, of whom thou mayeſt enquire; and doe not think it any diſcredit to declare thy want, being in a manner pertaining to Grammar, or other ſuch things as thoſe of thy condition are uſually unacquainted with: rather aſſure thy ſelfe, that all wiſe men will commend thee that deſireſt knowledge, which many reject, but they which refuſe to be directed, I know are ſuch as delight in their ſottiſh ignorance, like *Scoggins* Prieſt, who becauſe he had uſed his old *Annumpſimus* for theſe dozen yeares, would not leave it for the other new *Aſſumpſimus* though it were never ſo good. Two things generally you muſt marke for the uſe of this booke; Firſt, the true underſtanding of it in the matter: Secondly, the manner of learning it, if thou bee only a Scholler; then the order of teaching it, if thou be alſo a teacher. And for the firſt, where I profeſſe to teach with farre more eaſe and pleaſure to the learner; and therefore with greater ſpeed than others, underſtand the reaſon, Thou haſt but two principall things to learne; to ſpell truly any word of one ſyllable, and to divide truly any word of many. For the firſt I have diſpoſed ſyllables ſo in the firſt booke, howſoever at the firſt ſight they may ſeeme common as that thou canſt meet none, but either thou haſt it there ſet downe, or at leaſt ſo many like both for the beginning or end, as that none can be propounded unto thee that thou ſhalt not be skilfull in.

And I have ſo begun with the eaſieſt, proceeding by degrees unto harder, that they firſt learned, all the other will follow with very little labour. Theſe Syllables knowne, becauſe all words, be they never ſo long or hard, be made of them, thou haſt nothing to learne, but to divide them; for which I have laid downe ſo eaſie and certaine Rules (believe me that have tryed) as thou ſhall never erre

in any hard word, I doubt not but thine owne experience ſhall find this true, and ſo my promiſe in that point performed to the full. Marvel not why in this firſt booke I have differed in writing many ſyllables from the uſuall manner; yea from my ſelf in the reſt of my work; as *tempt* without (*e*) *tun* with one (*n*) and *plum* not *plume*, &c. My reaſon is, I have put there no more letters than are of abſolute neceſſity, when in the reſt I have followed cuſtome; yea often *I* write the ſame word diverſly (if it be uſed indifferently) the better to acquaint thee with any kind of writing. Touching the ſpeeches at the end of the firſt 2, 4, 7. and eight Chaptets, regard not the matter (being vaine) but my purpoſe, which is to bring thee to preſent uſe of Reading words of one ſyllable, which thou haſt learned to ſpell, and ſo thou mayeſt have nothing in the ſecond booke to learne, but only diviſion of words, and other hard obſervations. The titles of the Chapters, and Notes In the Margent (which I would have alwayes thee diligently read and mark) will make theſe things more plaine unto thee.

Alſo where I undertake to make thee to write the true Orthography of any word truly pronounced, I muſt meane it of thoſe words whoſe writing is determined; for there are many, wherein the beſt Engliſhmen in this land are not agreed, as ſome write *malicious*, deriving it from *malice*, other write *malitious*, as from the Latine *Malitioſus*. So ſome write *German* from the Latine, ſome *Germane* from the French. Neither doe I deale with proper names, ſtrange words of Art in ſeverall Sciences, nor the unknowne termes of peculiar Countries. (if they differ from ordinary rules) unleſſe ſometimes on ſome ſpeciall occaſion I know ere this thou thirſteſt that art a teacher, to heare how thou mayeſt with more eaſe and profit teach an hundred Schollers, than before forty; follow my advice, and I warrant thee ſucceſſe. Let every one of thy Schollers (for the beſt thou haſt ſhall learne that here which he never knew, neither needeth hee any other for Engliſh) provide and uſe this booke, then divide thy Schollers in 2, 3, or 4. ſorts as thy Number is (for more thou needeſt not, although thou haſt a hundred Schollers) and place ſo many of them as are neareſt of like forwardneſſe, in one Leſſon or fourme, as in Grammar Schooles; And ſo goe through the whole number, not making above foure companies at the moſt: ſo that thou ſhalt have but foure Lectures to heare, though thou haſt an hundred Schollers, where, before thou hadſt forty lectures though but forty Schollers. Then when thou wouldeſt heare any fourme, call them forth all; be they ten twenty or more together: heare two or three that thou moſt ſuſpecteſt to bee moſt negligent, or of dulleſt conceit, and let all the other attend, or let one read one line, ſentence or part; another the next, and ſo through, ſo that all doe ſomewhat, and none know when or what ſhall be required of him, encourage the moſt diligent and tendereſt natures. And thus doubt not, but thou ſhalt doe more good unto twenty in one houre, than before unto foure in ſeverall leſſons. For the apposing of each other, as I have directed in the end of the ſecond booke, emulation and feare of diſcredit will make them envie who ſhall excell. By this meanes alſo every one of the highet fourme ſhall be well able to help thoſe under him, and that without loſſe of time, ſeeing thereby he repeateth that which hee hath lately learned. Now touching the framing and ſweet tuneing of the voyce, I have given thee this help: I have added for proſe all ſorts of ſtile, both dialogue and other, and for Verſe, Pſalmes and other verſes of all the ſeverall ſorts uſuall, which being well taught will frame thee to the naturall reading of any Engliſh. But I here muſt

make

make earneſt requeſt unto all careſull Miniſters, that as they tender the good Education of the youth in their Pariſhes, they would ſometimes repaire unto the Schooles of ſuch teachers as are not Grammarians, to heare their children pronounce, and ſo helpe ſuch with their direction, that deſire to uſe this Booke in their Schooles; for it is lamentable to ſee into what ignorant handling ſilly little Children chance, which ſhould at firſt be moſt skilfully grounded: which is the only cauſe of ſuch wofull ignorance in ſo many men and women that cannot write (without great errour) one ſentence of true Engliſh; therefore let Parents now be carefull to whom they commit their Children.

But to returne to my teaching Tradeſman. If thou deſireſt to bee informed how to teach this Treatiſe, mark diligently the direction given in all places of the book, and as thy Scholler is in ſaying his leſſon, mark what words he miſſeth, and them note with thy pen or pin, and let him repeat them at the next lecture, and ſo untill he be perfect, not regarding thoſe where he is skilfull. And let his fellows alſo remember them to appoſe him in them in their appoſitions. But me thought I heard thee ſay, that my reaſons have perſwaded thee to be willing to teach this; but thou canſt not move all their parents to be willing to beſtow ſo much mony in a book at the firſt. Tell them from me, that they need buy no more, and then they ſhall ſave much by the bargaine. But they will reply, that this little young child will have torn it before it be half learned. Then anſwer him that a remedy is provided for them alſo, which is this: Firſt the Printer upon the ſight hereof hath framed the Horn-book; according to the order of this book, making the firſt part of my ſecond page the matter thereof, which in my opinion he did with good reaſon: for a child may by this Treatiſe almoſt learne to ſpell perfectly in as little time, as learne well the other horn-book. But this latter being firſt learned, being the ground-work of ſpelling, all the reſt of this work will be gotten with ſmall labour. Secondly I have ſo diſpoſed the placing of my firſt book, that if the child ſhould teare out every leafe as faſt as he learneth it, yet it ſhall not bee greatly hurtfull; for every new following Chapter repeateth and teacheth again all that went before, I hope if it be a reaſonable man, that this entrance in them prefixeth the manner how to underſtand the uſe of them, whereunto I referre thee, having beene already over tedious. For the particular ordinary ſounding of the letters, I wholly omit, leaving it to the ordering of the teacher, eſpecially it being before ſufficiently and learnedly handled by another. Thus have I ſo plainly prated and liſped unto thee, as that I hope thou underſtandeſt my purpoſe and ſingle heart for thy good; which if I find accepted, I may peradventure hereafter proceed in my courſe, for the eaſie and ſpeedy attaining of the learned languages: an argument which as it is more pertinent to my profeſſion, ſo might it be rather expected from me than this poore pamphlet. But in the mean time, if in this thou find my words true, accept my good will, and give glory to God.

A.a.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.l.m.n.o. p.q.r.ſ.
s.t.u.v.w.x.y.z.&.

A. B.C.D.E.F.G.H.I.J.K.L.M.N.
O.P.Q.R.S.T.U.W.X.Y.Z.

A.a.b.c.d.e.f. g.h.i.k.l.m.n.o.p.q.r.ſ.t.
u.v.w.x.y.z.&.

A.B.C.D.E.F.G H.I.K.L.M.N.O.P.
Q.R.S.T.V.U.W.X.Y.Z.Æ.

A.a.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.j.k.l.m.n.o.p.q.r.ſ.t.
u.v.w.x.y.z &.

A. A. B. C. D.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.M.
M. N.O.P.Q.R.S.T.V.U.W.X.
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The first Booke of the English Schoole-Master.

Chap. I,

TEaching all Syllables of two letters, beginning with the easiest, and joyning them together that are of the like sound, as you may perceive by placing (c) betwixt (k) and (s) and coupling them as you see: and then teaching to read words of two Letters.

The titles of the Chapters must not be taught the Schollers but only direct the Teachers.

a, e, i, o, u.	a e i o u
Ab eb ib ob ub	Ba be bi bo bu
Ad ed id od ud	Da de di do du
Af ef if of uf	Fa fe fi fo fu
Ag eg ig og ug	Ga ge gi go gu
Ah eh * * oh * *	Ha he hi ho hu
Al el il ol ul	La le li lo lu
Am em im om um	Ma me mi mo mu
An en in on un	Na ne ni no nu
Ap ep ip op up	Pa pe pi po pu
Ar er ir or ur	Ra re ri ro ru
At et it ot ut	Ta te ti to tu
Ak ek ik ok ku / Ac ec ic oc uc / As es is os us	Ka ke ki ko ku / Ca ce ci co cu
Az ez iz oz uz.	Sa se si so su
Dipthongs: Ai ei * oi / Ay ey * oy / Au eu * ou / Aw ew * ow	Za ze zi zo zu
Ar er ir or ur	Ja ie ii io iu
if you do ill. fy on us all:	Ya ye * * yo * *
	Va ve vi vo vu
Ah, is it so? he is my so.	Wa we wi wo * *
Wo be to me, if I do so.	Qua que qui quo * *
	Vp go on, lo I see a py.
	So it is, if I do ly.
	Wo is me, oh I dy.
	Ye see in me no ly to be.

When your Scholler hath perfectly learned his letters, teach him to know his vowels; and after two or three dayes when he is skilfull in them teach him to call all the other letters consonants, and so proceed with the other words of Art, as they stand in the Margent: never troubling his memory with a new word, before he be perfect in the old.

C. before a, o, u, like (k) but before e, or i, like (f) if no other letter come betweene.

Now may you teach your scholler; that he can spell nothing without a vowell.

Teach him that (y) is put for (i) the vowell, and make him read these lines, distinctly.

Chap. II.

TEacherh to joyne the two former ſorts of ſyllables together, I meane (ab and ba,) and ſo the reſt, with practice of reading the ſame ſorts of words of three Letters. And here you ſee that this [illegible] doth ſo repeat all that went before, that your Scholler may forget nothing.

Here you may teach your Scholar to call theſe words ſyllables and that ſo many letters, as we ſpell together we call a ſyllable. And you may repeat the two firſt letters, as often as the capacity of the child ſhall require it: and for the more pleaſure of the child I have uſed ſuch ſyllables as are uſed for Engliſh words.

Ba bab ba bat ba bar bat bay.
Be bed be beg bebet.
Bi bid bi big bi bit.
Bo bot bo bon bo bos bor boy.
Ba bud buſ bug bu bul bu buc buz.
Da dad dag day dam daw day.
De den det de dew.
Di did dig dim din dip.
Do dog dol do dop doz dot dow.
Du dup dul du dun.
Fa fal fan far fa fat.
Fe fed fel fe fent few. Fi fil fin fir fit.
Fo fog fop foz fo foy. Fu ful fur.
Ga gad gag ga gap gay. Ge ges get.
Gi gib gig gil. Go gob god go;
Gu gub gug gul gu gum gun gup got.
Ha had hag hap ha hat haw hay.
He hed hel hem hen hew.
Hi hid hil him hi hip his hit.
Ho hod hog ho hom hot hop.
Hu huſ hug hul hu hum hu.
La lad lag lap la las law lay.
Le led leg le les let.
Li lib lig lim li lip.
Lo lob lo lol lop los lot low.
Lu lug lu lu.
Ma mad mag man ma map mas maw may.
Me meg men meg. Mi mil mis.
Mo mop mog mow. Mu mul mum mur.
Na nag nan na. Ne ned net new.

If now your Scholar be ready in the former terms of a vowel, conſonant, and a ſyllable, you may now teach him what a diphthong is eſpecially thoſe in the former chapter at ei of au ou.

Ni nib nil nip. No nod not now.
Nu num nun nut.
Pa pan pas pat paw par pay.
Pe ped peg pen. Pi pib pil pir.
Po pod pot. Pu pul pur pus put.
Ra rag ram ran rap rat raw ray.
Re red rels. Ri rib rig rim rip.
Ro rob rod ro. rot. Ru rub rut rug run.
Ta tap tar tay. Te teg tel ten tow.
Ti tib til tip tit. To tog tom top tos tew toy.
Tu tub tug tun tut.
* Ca cal cam can cap cat.
Ke ket key. Ki kid kis kit.
Co cob cod cog co coll cow coy.
Cu cud cut cul cu cup cur cut.
Sa sad sag sam sa saw, se sel set.
Si sip sir sit, so sob som sop sot sow.
Su sum, su sup.
Ja jar jag jaw. Je jet jew. Ju jud.
Ye yel yes yet.
Va van vat. Ve ver.
Wa wag wan was wat way.
We wed wel wet.
Wi wil win. wo wol wot.
Qua quaf quat. Qui quil quib quit,

* In these kinde of words of one syllable we use only (c) before (a o u) and (k) before e and i) and not otherwise, except in feined words, as Cis for Cicely, Kate for Katherine, or in some proper names, as Cis the father of Saul: But we use (s) before any vowels therefore have I placed them as you see.

* Boy goe thy way to the top of the hill, and get mee home the Bay Nag, fill him well and see he be fat, and I will rid me of him: for he will be but dull, as his dam; if a man bid well for him, I will tell him of it, if not, I doe but rob him, and so God will vexe me, and may let me goe to hell if I get but a jaw-bone of him ill.

* This speech is made only of the words taught before, where you are not to regard the sense, being frivolous, but only to teach distinct reading. And this observe in the rest, making your scholler to read them perfectly, but not the titles of Chapters, nor the notes in the margent.

Chap. III.

SEtting downe only all those syllables that are of three letters beginning with two Consonants.

Bla ble bli blo blu.
Bra bre bri bro bru.
Cha che chi cho chu.
Cla cle cli clo clu.

Here examine your scholler what conso-

nants will follow b, and let him answer (l)or (r)and so practise him in all the rest. For the more perfect he is in them the more easie, and benefit you shal find, when you come toth rules of division, in the second book I cal (h) a consonant here and elswhere for examples sake, which properly is not so, to avoid multiplicity of Rules.

Cra cre cri cro cru.
Dza dze dzi dzo dzu.
Dwa dwe dwi dwo *
Fla fle fli flo flu.
Fra fre fri fro fru.
Gla gle gli glo glu.
Gna gne gni gno gnu.
Gza gze gzi gzo gzu.
Kna kne kni kno knu.
Pla ple pli plo plu.
Pza pze pzi pzo pzu.
Sca sce sci sco scu.
Ska ske ski sko sku.
Sha she shi sho shu.
Sla sle sli slo slu.
Sma sme smi smo smu.
Sna sne sni sno snu.
Spa spe spi spo spu.
Sta ste sti sto stu.
Swa swe swi swo *
Sqasque squi squo squu.
Tha the thi tho thu.
Tra tre tri tro tru.
Twa twe twi two *
Wha whe whi who whu
Wza wze wzi wzo wzu.

Chap. IV.

HEre are adjoyned the syllables of the former Chapter with the second sort of those in the first Chapter beginning with (ab) And then teach them to read words made of those syllables.

Although I have so disposed these words as that the latter chapters are a repetition of the former, yet would I have scholers in every fourme say over in part some of that they have learned, and appose one another, as I have taught in the first Chapter of the second booke.

Bla blab. Ble bled bles blew. Bli blis. Blo blot.
Bza brag brand bra bras brat bray. Blu blut.
Bre bred bret brew. Bri brim, Bro brow.
Cha champ chap chas chat. Che chew.
Chi chil chip. Cho chod chop. Chu chub.
Cra crab crag cram, Cre crew.
Cri crib. Cro crob cros crow. Cru crum.
Dra drab draf drag dram draw dra.
Dre dreg. Dri drip. Dro drom drop dru.
Dwe dwell.
Fla flag flap flat flaw flay. Fle fled.
Fli flit. Flo flot flow flor. Flu flur.
Fra fray. Fre fret, Fri frig. Fro frog from frow.
Gla glad glas. Gle glew, Gli glid.
Glo glos glow. Glu glum glut.
Gna gnat gnaw.
Gza grat gras gray. Gzi grig grip. Gro gros.
Kno knap knaw. Kni knit.
Kno knor know. Knu knub knung.

Pla plat play. Plo plod plot plow. Plu plum.
Pra prat pray. Pre pres. Pri prig.
*Sca ſcab ſcan ſcar.
Ske skeg ſcep skew skill skin skip.
Sce ſcof ſcot ſcul ſcum.
Sha ſhed ſhad, ſhal ſhed ſhell ſhew,
Sla ſlab ſlay, ſle ſlew.
Sli ſlid ſlip ſlat, Slo ſlop ſlow, ſlu ſlut.
Sme ſmel ſmi ſmit, ſmo ſmot, ſmu ſmut.
Sna ſnag ſnap ſnat, ſni ſnip, ſno ſnow, ſnu ſnut,
Spa ſpan ſpar, ſpe ſped ſpell ſpow.
Spi ſpin ſpit, ſpo ſpot, ſpu ſpur.
Sta ſtat ſtag ſtar ſtay ſtem.
Sti ſtif ſtil ſtir, ſto ſtod ſtow, ſtu ſtub ſtut ſtur.
Swa ſwad ſwag ſwan ſwap, ſwa ſwe ſwel.
Swi ſwig ſwil ſwim.
Tha than that thaw, the them then they.
Thi thin this, tho thou, thu thus.
Tra trap tray, tre trep, tri trim trip.
Tro trop trow troy, Tru trub trus.
Twi twig,
Wha what. Whe when whey. Why whip. Who (whol whom
Wra wrap, Wre wren. Wri wrig wril. Wro wrot.
Squa ſquab ſquad ſquat, ſqui ſquib.

*I have placed (c, and k.) as in the ſecond chapter, although you ſhall find (k) written before (a and u) as in (skarlet skull) yet doe the moſt exact writers ſay (ſcarler, ſcul) but Kalender.

I met a man by the way this day, who when he ſaw me, hit me a blow that it did ſwell, for that I did not ſtir my cap when I met him. But I fled from him, and ran my way, then did he fret and out-ran me, and drew out his ſtaffe that had a knot on the end, and hit me a clap on the ſcull, and a croſſe blow on the leg. ſo that I did skip at it: yet was I glad to know and to ſee as in a glaſſe my bad ſpot: and I will pray him that if he ſhall ſee me ſo groſſe, and ſo far out of the way, that he will whip me well, ſo that I may know what I am to doe,

Chap. V.

SEtteth downe all ſyllables of foure letters beginning with three Conſonants. Secondly, it joyneth

them like the former Chapter, with like practise of reading. Lastly, it teacheth syllables made of dipthongs.

Appose your Scholler in these, as I wille you in the third Ch p. for the same purpose: the first of these is ever (for ch

Scra scre scri scro scru. Stra stre stri stro stru.
Skra skre skri skro skru. Spla sple spli splo spu.
Scla scle scli sclo sclu Spra spre spri spro spru.
skla skle skli sklo sklu, thra thre thri thro thru.
Shla shle shli shlo shlu. thwa thwe thwi thwo
Shra shre shri shro shhu. thwu.

scra scrap scrat scret scru scre scrub. (shrug
shhra shrap shre shred shrew, shri shrig shril, shru shrub.
stra strag strau stray, Ttre stres, stri strep strut.
spra splay. spli split.
spra sprat, spre spred. spri sprig.
Thra thral, Thro throt. Thru thrum.

Make your Scholar know perfectly these dipthongs: and use him to spell the two last by their sound & not call them double ee or double oo.

Ai ail faile quail stai staid brai brain twain, swai swait.
Bra braw braul scaul lau laud.
Toi toil boi boil spoil. Joi ioin coin hoi hois
Du our your our strut sou soul scoul cloud hou hous.
Fee feed bleed shee sheep fee feel heel queene.
Bo boo book look hook stood good fool hool stool.

Chap VI.

TEaching all Syllables of three letters, that can end any word of two Consonants.

The former Chapters doe fully teach to begin any word: these are for endings, which wee call terminations, therefore here I am enforced to use syllables that are not words.

Abl ebl ibl obl ubl. | Alu elu iln olu ulu.
Abs ebs ibs obs ubs. | Alp elp ilp olp ulp.
Ach ech ich och uch. | Als els ils ols uls.
Acl ſecl ſicl ſocl ſucl | Alt elt ilt olt ult.
Akl ekl ikl okl ukl | Amb emb imb omb umb.
Adg edg idg odg udg. | Amp emp imp omp ump.
Ads eds ids ods uds. | Ams ems ims oms ums.
Alf elf ilf olf ulf. | And end ind ond und.
Ald el ild old uld. | Ang eng ing ong ung.
Alk elk ilk olk ulk. | Ank enk ink onk unk.
Alm elm ilm olm ulm. | Ans ens ins ons uns.

Ant

Ant ent int ont unt
Apl epl ipl opl upl.
Aps eps ips ops ups.
Apt ept ipt opt upt.
Arb erb irb orb urb.
Ard erd ird ord urd,
Arf erf irf orf urf.
Arg erg irg org urg.
Ark erk irk ork urk.
Arm erm irm orm urm.
Arn ern irn orn urn.

Arp erp irp orp urp.
Ars ers irs ors urs.
Art ert irt ort urt,
Ath eth ith oth uth.
Ask esk isk osk usk
Aſh eſh iſh oſh uſh.
Aſk eſk iſk oſk uſk.
Aſp eſp iſp oſp uſp.
Aſt eſt iſt oſt uſt
Ath eth ith oth uth.
Atl etl itl otl utl.
Ats ets its ots uts.

force with re.

Chap. VII.

ADjoyneth the ſyllables of the former Chapter with the firſt of the firſt Chapter, and others that begin ſyllables with ſuch practice of reading as before,

Ba bab babl. Ga gad gadl wrahl ſcrahl,
Pe peb pebl, bi bib bibl nibl dzi dzibl ſcri ſcribl,
Co cob cobl go gob gobl hob hobl.
Bu bub bubl ſtu ſtub ſtubl.
Cra crab cras; dza dzab dzas, ſta ſtabs,
We web webs, Ri rib ribs,
Lo lob lobs, ſo ſob ſobs. Tu tub tubs,
* Wi ich rich whi which, mu uch much ſu ſuch
La lab labs ſha ſhads, ſquabs. Be bed beds pods,
Li lid lids Go god gods rods.
Ba baſ baſt ſmaſt. Bu muſt ſhuſt ruſt.
Ba baſt baſt. We deſt deſt cleſt.
Gi giſ giſt liſt riſt ſi ſiſt cliſt,
Lo loſt loſt ſoſt, Bu buſt buſt tuſt.
La laugh laugh. Bi bigh nigh plo plow plough, though,
Ba bag bagl pag pagl wagl cragl ſtragl,
Gi gig gigl higl bri wrig wrigl,
Go gog gogl, ſtru ſtrug ſtrugl,
Ba bal balb ſca ſcau ſcaul ſcauld, We bel beld geld,
Gi gil gild nil mild pil child wild.
Bo bou boul'd gould boule would thould, Cu could.

* You may ſometime ſpel this way, if the word will bee more eaſie, which is eſpecially when the word endeth in ch gh or th, for then they cannot well bee divided

Ca cal calf half ralf,
Pe pel pelf ſelf ſhelf twel twelt. Gu gul gulf.
Ba bal balk chalk malk ſtalk.
Mi mil milk ſilk. Yo yol yolk. Yu hul hulk.
Ba bal baam calm palm. Ye hel helm. Fil film. Yol yolm.
Fa fal faln. Sto ſtol ſtoln: ſwo ſwoln.
Sca ſcal ſcalp. Ye hel help. Whe whel whelp. Gu gul gulp.
Fa fal fals. Pu pul puls
Fa fal falt. ſha ſhalt. Be bel belt felt melt ſmelt.
Gi gil gilt hilt tilt wilt ſpilt:
La lam lamb. Kem kemb. Com comb Dum dumb thumb.
Cam camp damp lamp cramp ſtamp. ſhi ſhim ſhrimp.
Po pom pomp. Du dum dump. Iu ium iump cump ſtump.
Da dam dams hemps, ſte ſtem ſtems, Plu plum plums.
Da dau daun daur ſaunc iauuc launc chaunc.
Fe fen fenc penc henc. Qui quinc ſinc. Ou oun ounc.
Ba ban band hand land ſand wand. Be bend lend ſpend ſend
Fi fin find blind wind. Bon dond. Ho houn hound round.
Ha han hang: ſi ſin ſing thing ſtring.
Po you yong ſtrong wrong. Du dun dung.
Ba ban bank rank blank ſlank frank chunk.
Li lin link brink pink ſhrink. Mon monk.
Pa pan pant gra graunt haunt.
Be ben bent lent ment rent went ſhent ſpent.
Di din dint mint ſtint hint ſplint.
Fo fon font wont. Hu hunt lunt blunt.
Da dap dapl grapl gripl. Ni nip nipl,
Co cou coupl.
Ca cap carp raps traps chaps. Hip hips lips quips.
So ſop ſops tops chops drops ſtrops.
Ca cap capt grapt lapt chapt ſhrapt. Re kep kept.
Di dip dipt ript ſlipt tipt skipt tript ſtript.
Do dop dopt ſopt copt cropt, ſu ſup ſupt.
He her herb. Cu cur curb.
Ca car card gard lard quard ward yard.
Be ber berd. Gi gir gird. Lo lord word.
Ca car carf dwarf ſcarf wharf. Tu tur turf.
Ba bar barg larg charg. Ue ver verg.
Di dir dirg. Go gor gorg, ſu ſur ſurg ſpurg.

* After (m) we uſe to give little or no ſound to (b)

Ba bar bark dark hark mark park clack ſpark.
Wo woꝛ woꝛk. Lu lur lurk.
Ba bar barmfarm harm warm charm ſwarm.
Te ter term Fi fir firm. Wo woꝛ woꝛm ſtoꝛm.
Ba bar barn warn yarn. Fer fern quern ſtern.
Bo boꝛ boꝛn coꝛn toꝛn. Bu bur burn turn ſpurn.
Ca car carp harp warp ſharp.
Ter ters. Wo woꝛs. Cu cur curs purs.
Ca cart dart) art part quart wart ſmart ſwart .
Da daſh da* aſh laſh ra raſh gna gnaſh.
Di dir dirt, Foꝛ foꝛt ſort ſhoꝛt. Hu hur hurt,
Fre freſh. Fi iſh ſiſh.
Gu uſh guſh puſh ruſh tuſh bluſh bruſh cruſh.
Ca cas caſk maſk taſk. Des deſk. Hu hus huſk muſk.
Fri fris friſt waſt. Mu mus muſt ruſt.
Ga gas gaſp haſp raſp waſp. Ri riſp wiſp criſp
Ca caſt faſt haſt laſt waſt taſt vaſt waſt chaſt.
Be bes beſt ie ieſt neſt reſt weſt yeſt cheſt wreſt.
Fi is fiſt liſt wiſt. To cos coſt hoſt loſt moſt poſt.
Du dus duſt luſt muſt ruſt.
Ra rat ratl. Le let letl. Ti title ſpitle. Ru rut rutle.
Ba ath bath fay faith hath lath ath ſaith wꝛath.
Wi ith with ſith. Do oth moth mouth ſouth ſlouth.
Thꝛu thꝛuſt Thꝛa thꝛe Threſh: thꝛo thꝛong.
Thwa thwait thwart thwaits.

* The reaſon of this difference I ſhewed before.

Tell me now in truth: how rich art thou?
What haſt thou that is thine owne?
A cloth for my table, a horſe in my ſtable,
both bridle and ſaddle, and a child in the cradle.
(But no bag of gold houſe or free-hold.
My coyne is but ſmall, find it who ſhall:
For know this thy ſelfe it is all but pelfe ;)
Both Cow and Calfe: you know not yet halfe,
Shee doth yeeld me milke, her skin ſoft as ſilke,
I got without helpe, a Cat and a Whelp:
A cap and a belt, with a hog that was gelt.
With a pot of good drink, full to the brink,
And I had a Lark, and a Fawne from the Park.

Thus much in haſt, may ſerve for a taſt.
And ſo I muſt end, no vaine word to ſpend.

Chap. VIII.

TEaching words ending firſt in three, then in foure Conſonants, containing the hardeſt ſyllables of all ſorts with practice of reading the ſame.

Ca cat caught naught taught.
Cy eight. De height weight. Si ſight bight.
Bou bought ought fought wrought ſought.
Ru rug rugl rugls.
Bel belch welch. Fi fil fil'ch milch pilch.
Am amb ambl brambl. Sera ſcrambl. Mi nimbl wimbl.
Fu fum fumbl mumbl ſtumbl. Ni nimi nimph.
Am amp ampl ſampl crampl. Tem templ. Pim pimpl.
Pu pum pump pumpl. Pomp pomps. Pumps.
Ba * blanch branch panch, Ben bench wri wrinch.
Ca can candl handl. Spren ſprendl.
Ma manmantl, Spran ſprantl, Grun gruntl.
Ten tenth. Ni nin ninth. De dep dept.
Ca cam camp campt ſtampt, Tem tempt, Stum ſtump.
Ri rind rindl ſpindl. Bu bun bundl.
n * ankl. Wri wrinkl ſprinkl. An bnel.
Man mangl tangl ſtrangl wrangl. Mi mingl ſingl.
Ca gar garb garbl marbl warbl, Cu cur curdl.
Ci cir circ circl.
Fa fard fardl. Gir girdl Hu hur hurdl.
Gar gargl. Pu pur purp purpl. Ki kir kirt kirtle mirtl.
Tur turt. Mo wor world. Cu cur curld.
Ca caſt caſtl. Wra wraſt. Thi thiſt thiſtl. Juſt iuſtl.
Da daſh daſht laſht ſwaſht. Pu puſh puſht ruſht.
As ask askt. Cla claſp claſpt.
Ca catch watch ſcratch. It itch witch.

Len length ſtrength. Cight weight weights. (Worlds.
Hand handl handls. Spin ſpindls hardls girdls. Turtls.

* For a here may put an:

*We may put (r) before (g) not pronounced.

Words ending in 4. Conſonants moſt of them being the plurall number.

As I went through the Castle-yard I did chance to stumble in a queach of brambles so as I did scratch my heeles and feet, and my gay girdle of gold and purple. Then I sought how I might wrattle out, but I dasht my hands into a bundle of thistles; till at the length, by the strength of mine armes and legs, I wrought my self out, but did catch a Cough, and caught a wrench in mine anckle and a scratch on my mouth: but now I am taught, whilest I am in this world, how to wrangle with such as are to strong and full of might for me.

The end of the first Booke.

The second Booke of the English Schoole-Master.

Wherein are taught plaine and easie Rules how to divide truly and certainly any long and hard word of many syllables, with Rules for the true writing of any word.

Chapter. I.

In this Chapter are set down the words of Art used in this Treatise, with other necessary rules and observations, especially for words of one syllable, both for true writing and reading.

I divide your syllables for you, untill you have rules of division, and then I leave you to your rule.

Look not for any exact definitions, but for such descriptions as are fit for children I make a letter for mi-nelle; exactly but a brea

Master.

Doe you think your selfe suf-fi-cient-ly in-struc-ted to spell and read distinctly any word of one syllable that now we may proceed to teach rules for the true and easie di-vision of any word of many syllables?

Schol. **Sir, I doe not well understand what you meane by a syllable?**

Mast. **A syllable is a perfect sound made of so many letters as we spell together: as in** di-vi-si-on, **you see are foure syllables.**

Schol. **How many letters be in a syllable.**

Mast. **A-ny num-ber un-der nine;** as I doe say that welsh knight, brought, strength.

Schol. **What letters make a syl-la-ble?**

Ma. Any of the vowels; a, e, i, o, u, as a-ny, e-vill, I-doll, o-ver, tur-neth, u-ni-ty.

Schol. But Sir, I sometimes finding two vowels together syl-la-ble, what shall I doe with them.

Dipthong. * Teach that any two vowels that wil make a perfect sound is called a dipthong. For when one is little sounded, I cal them improper dipthongs, Ae, oe, in latine words make a Dipthong.

Mast. You must call them a * Dipthong, which is nothing in one else but a sound made of two vowels.

Schol. Will any two vowels make a Dipthong?

Mast. No, none that are fully soun-ded, but these: ai, ei, oi, au. eu, ou, oo, ee, as in say, either, coyne, taught, eunuch, ought good, feed. Which when you find, you must ioyn together, except in some proper names, as in Beer-she-ba, Natha-ni-el, so in see-eth, agree-ing, and such words, where a syllable begins with (e and i) is added to a perfect word ending in (e) as see, a-gree, de-gree. But aa, oo, and such like make no dipthongs, and therefore may not be ioyned.

Schol. Yet doe I find ia, ie, io, iu, va, ve, vi, vo, ioyned together, as in Je-sus, James, joyne Judas, va-lew, ve-ri-ly, vi-sit vow: I pray you are they not Dipthongs?

Consonants.

Mast. No, for i, and u, ioyned with a vow-ell in the be-gin-ning of a syl-la-ble, are tur-ned from vow-els in-to Con-so-nants, as A-hi-jah.

Schol. What meane you by a Consonant?

Mast. I meane all the other let-ters, except the vow-els, which can spell nothing without any of the vo-wels: as take (e) out of strngth, and strength will spell no-thing.

Schol. Why sir, (g) did even now spell a word, yet is there in it none of the vow-els.

Mast. Indeed (y) is often used for (i) when it is a vow-el, but when they be con-so-nants, they differ: for (y) is also a consonant when it is ioy-ned in the beginning of a syl-la-ble with a vow-ell, as in yes, you, so jet differeth from yet, and such like.

Schol. I pray you shew me the reason why in (like) which was the last word you used and in many other before, and put (e) in the end, which is not sounded.

Mast. This letter (e) in the end of a word not sounded, hath two principall uses. The first and chiefest is to draw the syllable long: As he is made, mad.

A Pill dam, a shrewd dame.

My man, hath cut my horse mane.
A great gap, gape wide.
Spare this Spar. Beware of war.
*Feed untill thou hast well fed.
You feele not my paine. The waspe is fell.
He hid the Dre hide.
It is a mile to the Mill.
A little pin. My flesh doth pine.
A branch of fir good for the fire.
A dor sitteth on the doore.
Tos the ball. Tose the wooll.
You have a dot on the nose, and you dote.
Rud is not Rude.
A tun of wine, the tune of a song.

*In this sound when (e) is long, it is commonly doubled & makes a Dipthong.

Make your Schollers very perfect in these and then you may try them in other the like.

Schol. What is the second use?

Mast. It changeth the sound of some letters: but this use with the further de-cla-ra-ti-on of this let-ter, because it is har-der at the first than you will at the fir-st ea-si-ly conceive I will re-ferre you to another place.

Schol. Are no o-ther let-ters not at all, or but lit-tle pro-noun-ced.

Mast. Yes, ve-ry ma-ny: (a) is not pro-noun-ced in earth, gout: nor (e) in George, nor (i) in briefe; nor (o) in people; neither is (u) pro-noun-ced in guide. All which words of all sorts, I will set downe afterward, when I have gi-ven you ne-ces-sa-ry rules in these three first chap-ters, and you bet-ter a-ble to use them.

Letters not pronounced.

Chapter II.

By this Chapter, you shall easily and plainly know how many Syllables are in every word.

Mast. If you di-ligent-ly ob-serve these things, you can-not erre in any word of one syl-la-ble: therefore I will pro-ceed in the division of syl-la-bles which if you care-ful-ly marke, you shall ne-ver faile in di-vi-ding the lon-gest or har-dest word that ever you shall read.

Schol. That will as-su-red-ly bring me great profit and pleasure: for when I meet with a long bare word, I stick so fast in the mire, that I can nei-ther goe for-ward nor back-

ward. And I never yet heard that any such rules hath been ever yet taught by any. I pray you therefore tell mee what is the first generall rule, or the chiefest ground in this work.

Mast. Briefly it is this: mark how many vowels you have in a word, as in strength, ty-ed, e-spi-ed, sub-mis-si-on, sa-lu-ta-ti-on, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly; in which seven words, you have as many syllables as vowels: and above seven syllables I remember no word.

Schol. But I find the contrary even in this rule for in the words you have brieſe: are more vowels than syllables.

Mast. It is well observed therefore you must know that you can hardly find a generall rule without some exceptions.

Schol. How many exceptions hath it?

Mast. Three. The first is, when there is (e) in the end of a word, or any other vowell not at all or but little pronounced, as in chiefe, have, twice, wherein we sound not (i) in chiefe, nor the last (i) in many of them.

Schol. What is the second exception?

Mast. The second is, if there be a Dip thong, as in may, your, then have you two vowels in one syllable.

Schol. Are there not three vowels in your?

Mast. No: For I told you before that (y) before a vowell in the same syllable is a consonant.

Schol. What is the third exception?

Mast. Words ending in (es) have above one vowell; as James, pre-serves, al-wayes, names, hides, bones. But of these more shall be said hereafter.

Schol. Shall I never else finde two vowels in one syllable?

Mast. Yes, after (q) alwayes is (u) with another vowell, as in quaffe queene, quicke, and sometime after (g) as in Gual-ter, Lan-guage, otherwise never, unlesse we say that in words ending in (ven) as Hea-ven, e-ven, are in one syllable because we commonly pronounce them.

Chap. IX.

This Chapter teacheth plaine Rules, how to divide truly, the longest and hardest English word that you shall find.

Schol

Schol. I Have already with ease and certainly learned to know how many syllables are in a word so soon as I see it, yet know I not how to divide them truly.

Ma. Mark then these rules following and you shall never faile. The first it is if you have two vowels come together both fully pronounced and no Dipthong, you must put the former of them in the former syllable, and the latter of them to the syllable following, as in tri-all mu-tu-all, say-ing tri-umph, E-phra-im. Likewise when the same Consonants is doubled, they must be divided in like manner, as ab-bot, ac-cord, ad-der, let-ter, dif-fer, com-mon, ne-cel-si-tie &c. except when they are needlesly doubled in words of the plurall number, as in plummes, whippes billes, crigges, for plums, bils, whips, crags.

For the latter syllable must not begin with a vowel, except the former end in a vowel Doubl. consonants.

The plurall number I will now leave, dividing those syllables which I have taught by rule, the better to bring Schollers to present practise.

Schol. What meane you by this plural number.

Mast. When naming a thing we speak of moe than one, as one whip, we call the singular number, because it speaketh but of one, and whips we call the plural number because it speaketh of moe than one.

Schol. But what shall I doe when I find but one Consonant betwixt two vowels?

Mast. You must put the consonant unto the vowell following him. as in e-ver, e-nough, u-sed, be-cause, report, de-li ver re-joy-ced, di-li-gent, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, except in some compounded word.

One Consonant.

*Because the former syllable cannot end with a consonant, except the syllable following begin with a Consonant.

Schol. What kind of words be they?

Mast. When two severall words which we call simple words are ioyned together, as in save-guard, two syllables not sa-ve-gard three syllables, * because it is made or compounded of two severall words, save and gard, so where-of, there-in, here-out, un-e-ven, lame-nesse, wise-ly. Where you must note that if the last part be an addition only and signifie nothing * as (nes) in lame-nesse, we call that a derivative word and not a word compounded. Also (x) is put to the vowel before him, as in ox-en, ex-er-cise ex-or-cists the reason is, because (x) hath the sound of two consonants, (c and s) and (cs) cannot begin a syllable.

* We call that simple, that is not compounded.

*The syllable will keepe the same Letters; as when hee was simple.

* Therefore (x) is called a double consonant.

Two consonants.

Schol. What if there come two divers consonants betwixt two vowels?

Mast.

Mast. Then if they be such as may, they must be ioyned: for those that begin a word must begin at syllable in any part of the word.

Schol. How then shall I know which are consonants may begin a word, and therefore must be ioyned.

Mast. If you turne backe to the third Chapter of the first book, they are set downe together: but because I would have you very perfect in these letters, I will give you of every one an example; as blesse, crew, child, clap, creep: draw, dwell, flam, fret, glasse, grat, grace, know, play, praise, scab, shall, skip, flow, smart, snut, spend, squib, stand, sway, that, trap, twain, when wrought.

Schol. I pray you now give examples how these must bee ioyned in words of moe syllables.

Mast. Marke then diligently here re-store, not thus restore, because (st) may begin a syllable: it must not be thus, rest-ore, because a Consonant (if there be any) must begin the syllable; so in re-fraine, ex-e-crable, and such like: but in god-ly, sel-dome, trum-pet, lodg-ed, mor-ning &c. the middle Consonants must be divided, because none of these (dl, ld, mp, dg, rn) can begin a word, therefore can they not begin a syllable. Againe you may not spell it us: lodg-ed, because (g) may begin a word?

Schol. Is then the same reason to bee observed, if there come three or moe Consonants together in the middest of a word?

Three or moe Cousonants.

Mast. Yea altogether: For as many Consonants as can must be ioyned, and the rest divided.

Schol. How many Consonants may come in the beginning of a word?

Mast. Three and no more: therefore, if in the midst there come foure, or moe, they must be divided, although foure may end a syllable, as in words.

Schol. How shall I be sure which three may be ioyned.

Mast. They are all set downe in the beginning of the fifth Chapter of the first Booke. But for more plainnesse sake I will give every one of them an example, whereof we have an ordinary English word, as scraps, skrew, shrink, stroke, split, spring, thrall, thwain.

Schol.

Schol. Give an example for dividing of these words wherin many consonants come together.

Mast. One or two may serve, if you remember what hath beene taught. As for this word con-straine, you may not say co-nstraine, nor consstraine, consst-raine, nor con.tr-aine, but con-straine, because (n) cannot begin a syllable (str) can therefore it must begin it, so im-ploy, King-dome, De-structi-on ac-know-ledge, trans-gresse, &c. And this rule must you carefully still practise, that you may readily give the reason in all such words why every consonant must goe to this syllable rather than to that. But still looke as before, that some compound words must be markt, as mis-take, dislike, trans-pose, with-out through-out, &c. Which if they had been simple words, we must have spelled them thus, mistake, di-slike tran-spose, as ye have learned, because in composition every word must have his owne letters not mingled with other.

Sch. But sir some men spell derivative words thus, speaketh, strength-ening, otherwise than you have taught.

Mast. I know it well, yet because if such words should be so spelled, we must for them frame new rules (which were to bring a needless oppression on childrens memories) and that the former Rules can bring no inconvenience, in any word, therefor follow them without fear or doubt. And thus may you by this that you have learned spell truly certainly & with judgement any english word that can be laid before you.

Sch. Although all men will grant that these Rules must of necessitie bring a speedy course of reading to as many as are of years able to discerne, yet many will not easily believe that little children can conceive them and make use of them and then they will rather bring confusion than profit.

Mast. But experience hath taught the contrary for a child of an ordinary capacity, will and hath easily conceived those Rules being orderly taught. But discretion must be used, not to trouble them with any new rule, before they be perfect in the old. The words of art here used are not above 8. in all; the most of them I would have the child learn, while he is learning to spell, in the first book as I have given direction there in the beginning: which words there, and rules

here being orderly taught, as is prescribed, never (by the blessing of God) doubt of a comfortlesse successe therefore I wish that no man by a praeiudicate opinion doe reiect them, before he hath made good triall upon some boy marke whit: but would have all such as teach to read, that they should make their schollers as perfect in the rules of these three Chapters as may be, being of the chiefest necessity and use: the other that follow, because some of them be more hard, containing only difference of sounds of our English letters, and other obseruations for true writing. If your child be very young or dull, trouble him with understanding no more of them then he is fit to containe and use: yet let him read them all: for were it granted that he could understand none of them, no nor some of the former, yet while he reads them, he learneth as much, and goeth on as fast, as by reading any other matter; For I demand what hee understands when he readeth a Chapter in the Bible: yet will no man deny him profit by reading. And this hath made me longer by the one halfe for plainnes sake, than otherwise I might, knowing that in practising to read, he loseth not his labour.

Although those three Chapters be not of greatest use for readers, yet let your scholler diligently read the rest. For although he doe not understand some of the rules following at the first reading, yet he may at the second.

Of (e) in the end of a word.

This Chapter layeth forth a more full declaration of certain rules mentioned before as of (e) in the end of a word of those letters which are not pronounced, and for writing any words of the plurall number.

Chap. IV.

Schol. I Remember you told mee (e) in the end of a word is not pronounced; beside that, it draweth the syllable long, it also changeth the sound of letters: I pray which are they?

Here u with t, hath the sound of a consonant And ce, as se & when short words end in c, wee use to adde k.

Mast. It changeth the sound of these letters u, c, g, when any of these vowels goe before, as au, eu, iu, ou, ae, ie oe ue og, ug, so in ag, ig, as in * hau, have, leu, leve, lou, love, so cave, save, salve, hive, thrive: so c without e, is sounded like k, but ace with e, like ase, as in accord, but place, race, so lic lice, true, truce: also ag, age, as stag, stage, so cag, cage so hug, huge, deluge. so hang stran e, string, fringe so larg, large, in most of which (e) doth also draw the syllable long, as you saw in

ag,

ag age, hug, huge. Where you must marke that the sound which g hath in age and huge, being long in short syllables is made by putting d before g, as in badg trudg. So it is also when e, i, or o, come before g, as leg, ledge rig, ridge, log, lodge. which vowels come before g are never long, except in liege siege, which is the putting in i.

Schol. But Sir you have used e. in the end of many words not sounded, when neither it changeth sound nor maketh the syllable long: what is that?

Mast. We see it indeed often but rather of Custome. (as they say) for * beautie than of necessity, as after i. but not after y, as in bie. by, or after two consonants, or a consonant doubled, as in article, angle barre, chaffe, sonne, whereas the learned languages neither double the consonant, nor use such e. as the Latines say, mel as, ros, we mell, asse, rosse. And sometime we use not e when the word is long, as after all, as in all, fall, shall, yea we use as longer without e, then asse with it. Yet sometimes we use es after two consonants, to draw the syllable long for difference sake, principally if the end of them be l, as in cradle, ladle: lest they should be pronounced short like sadl, ladl; which some men would distinguish by doubling dd as saddl. But it is both unusuall and needlesse to write bibbl and child, to make them differ from bible and child. And some pronounce these words blind, find, bind, short: other blinde, finde, behinde, with e long. Which if we should write after some words, it would utterly overthrow the naturall sound, as if we should write hang with e, thus hange we must pronounce it like strange, and hence ariseth the difference of the last syllable in hanger & granger. So words sounding, as long song; and ending in ing, as reading writing if they should have (e) would sound like fringe, hinge, as swing him in a rope, swinge him with a rod, which must not be written with dg, frindge, as some think, as the former examples shew, and these words, fringed, hinged, where d is never written.

* Especially after i, and u, as in espie argue.

Whereas some would make such words as able two syllables, and that e, in the end makes bl to be as it ware a syllable, I can see no reason for it.

Schol. If this be custome without reason, what certainty shall I hold?

Mast. Although it were good and easie both for our owne Country learners, and for strangers that certein rules were

knowen and practiſed, (which thing might eaſily be done) yet becauſe it lyeth not in us to performe, I wiſh you rather to obſerve the beſt and follow that which we have, than to labour for innovation, which we cannot effect. And let this admonition ſerve for all cuſtomes in the beſt.

A letter not pronounced.

Schol. I remember you promiſed me to ſet downe thoſe words whch have other letters beſides (e) either not at all or but little pronounced.

Maſt. I will either ſet you them down, or elſe give you rules to know them; Mark them therefore as they follow:

The joyning of theſe kinde of vowels may bee called improper diphthongs, becauſe one of them is little heard.

(a) is not pronounced, when (ea) or (oa) come together as in earth, wealth beauty, abroad, coat, boat: When (a) doth draw the ſyllable long like (e) in the end, as appeareth by theſe words, Beaſt, beſt, bread bred goad, god, coaſt, coſt, as if you write Brede, gode, &c. And hereupon this word yeare, yeere, yere, is diverſly written; yet we ſay, be-a-ti-tude, cre-ate, cre-a-tor, &c. but creature, and in forreigne proper names, we commonly pronounce both, as in Ieoſhabe-ath, Gile-ad, Teco-ah, Bo-az.

(e) (e) Not pronounced in George, trueth.

(i) (i) In ſhield, field, prieſt, chiefe briefe, ſhrieve, grieve ſiege, Maiſter, their, view, miſchiefe, fierce, frieſe, atchieve, marveill, reliefe griefe, biere, adieu, interfier, kerchiefe, Lievtenant, fruit, ſuit, bruiſe bruit.

(o) (o) In people, bloud ſloud ycoman, jeopardy.

(u) (u) In gueſt, guiſe buy, guid, prologue, build, tongue, guile, guilty, conduit, league, dialogue plague epilogue, ſynagogue.

(b) (b) In Lamb, comb, thumb, debt, doubt bdelium.

(c) (c) In back, pack, decke pecke, licke, ſticke, rocke, knocke, huck, luck. And all alike: for we uſe no ſhort words ending in (e) without (k) ſo in thoſe that end in ackle, eckle, ickle, ockle, uckle.

Schol. Why may we not ſay that (k) is not pronounced, in theſe as well as e?

Maſt. It differeth not much which: for although that k, doth end our Engliſh words when they be long: as in bake, ake, ſeeke, ſpeake, like, looke, duke: yet theſe that wee make ſhort, the Latines make the ſame ſound in (c) as lac, nec, dic, fic, hoc, duc, when we ſay lacke, necke, ſicke, hocke, ducke,

(g) In

(g) In signe, resigne, flegme, raigne, soveraigne, Gascoigne. (g)

(h) In Christ, mirth, Ghost, John, whole, scholler, eunuch, chronicle, authority, anchor, Chrystall, Rhene, rhenish, rhetorick, abominable, melancholy. So in forraign proper names as Thomas, Achaia, Chenath, Zecharias, Zichri, Chioa, Aristarchus. So those that end in arch, as Monarch: but in the beginning seldome, as Archangell, therefore commonly write Arkangell. (h)

(gh) Comming together except in Ghost are of most men but little sounded, as might, fight, pronounced as mite, fite, but in the end of a word, some Countries sound them fully, others not at all: as some say plough, slough, bough, other, plou, slou, bou; Thereupon some write burrough, some borrow; but truest is both to write and pronounce them. (gh)

(m) In solemne, hymne. (m)

(n) In Psalme, receipt accompt. (n)

(l) In Isle. (l)

(t) Is always written but little sounded before ch, when the syllable is short, not having another consonant next, before, as in catch, stretch, ditch, botch, smatch, except in rich, which, much, in which, custome hath prevailed against rules. But if the syllable belong or hath another consonant with (ch) then (t) is not written, as in attach, reproch, couch, belch, bench. &c. (t)

Here againe observe that custome hath prevailed against reason, els why should a be written in boar boat, rather than in doer, dote, or i in fruit, rather than in brute: But to know when to write them, and when not, you shall find all that may breed doubt, set down in the table at the end of the book where you may ask counsell as your doubts shall arise, and not for those sorts only, but for any other hard or doubtfull word, mentioned before in this book.

In such Rules if writing, you must not only understand the first originall word, but all derivations rising from that.

Note that e long sounded not in se, nor sea, is always written with ea Words of the plural num

Scho. You told me you would observe something more in words ending in es, I pray you what is it?

Mast. Well remembred, it is this: words ending in (es) are most of the plurall number, and are made of the singular by adding s, for where it is not needfull to use e, in the end of the singular number, it shall not be needfull to use es in the

plurall, as in jewels, ingines: except, the singular end in a vowell, or in w put for u as in flies pies, toys, crows. Therefore write you sand hands, things, words, more usually in the ordinary writers than handes, thinges, wordes, with e, although both ways be common: and this maketh the difference betwixt mils and miles, tuns and tunes, curs and cures: and not by writing them being short, with the consonant doubled, as milles, tunnes, curres, which is needlesse though usuall, unlesse it be sometimes for difference of words, as to make sonnes differ from the sound of the Latine word sons.

Schol. Are there then never more syllables in the plurall number, then in the singular.

Mast. Yes sometime, as when the singular number endeth in ce, ch, ge, dge, or sh. As in graces, places, churches, cages, hedges, noses, fishes. And this maketh the difference betwixt gags for a mouth and gages for a vessell. Note also, that if the singular number end in f it is turned into the plurall into u, as wife, knife, calfe, whose plurals are wives, knives, calves.

Schol. Doe all words of the plurall number end in es?

Mast. No, for we may say, lice, mice, men, brethren, oxen, teeth, feet, kine, and many other. And sometime the singular and plurall are both one; as one sheepe, ten sheepe, one mile twenty mile or miles.

Chap. V.

This Chapter teacheth all Observations that are necessary for the perfecting of a Scholler.

(e and o) *Which Grammarians call the second person. ph.

WHat is the first thing next to be learned?

You shall find some words written with e and a single, when they should be written with the dipthongs ee, oo as he, be, me, she, do, mother, for hee, bee, mee, doe, &c. But *thee, when we speake unto one, and the otherwise, and so must their pronounciation differ, as I will tell thee the matter. Secondly, that ph is as much as f and is used only in words borrowed from the Greek tongue, as in Physick, prophet, philip, phenice: for the rest look the Table.

Thirdly, some letters beside those before mentioned, have not allwayes one and the same sound: as this commonly soun-

founded as in these words thank, thiefe, third thro', trumpe except in these words following thar, fathom the then then, theare, their, these, bedhell, farthest thine this, thither, worthy, tho, through thus: and in words of more then one syllable ending in the, thed, hed, theft, thing as father breathed breatheth, farthest, seething.

(t) Like (th) the Greeke (th) which only Scholers understand.

Also (g) when (e) or (i) follow bring great hardnesse to our learners and strangers being diverslly founded (ge) most often sounded as (je) as in agent, George gentle, gentler except in these words, together get, bragger target burgen, gesse, gled, gow, gnawes, geron, vinegar, fingar, hanger, hunger, eager, lugger. And (g) as (ji) as in giant, ginger, clergy, in a gin, &c. except in begin, beget, giddy gift, gig giglet, gilt gilty, gimlet, gimmi gird, girdle, girle, girth, gitton give, gives, Gibbon: and derivatives ending in ger, gee, geth, gest, ging, which follow the sound of the words whereof they be made, as in hanger, hanged, hangeth, hangest hanging. Some men think that these few words might be thus differently written; a childs gig a Scottish jig; the gill of a fish, and a gill of wine, but our English tongue will hardly bear j, in one syllable therefore to be sure when to write g, and when i, know that the sound gi, is alwayes written with g and write je alwayes with i, saving in these words that you shall find written with g in the table. But our English proper names are written as it pleaseth the painter, or as men have received them by tradition; otherwise why should Jermine bee written otherwise than the first syllable in Germaine, or Iesse rather than gesse, and this I take to be the reason why Gifford is diverslly pronounced & made two different names, which is most like to be at the first but one; yea I have known two naturall brethren, both learned to write their owne names differently.

(gi and ge) The first sort are founded like the Latine (g) the other like the Greek ( )

Moreover ti before on is pronounced as sh, as in redemption except s or x goe before i, as question adultion, mixtion, and commonly before other vowels, as in patience Egiptian except when a syllable beginning with a vowell is added to a perfect word ending in ti, as if ing be added to pitty, or est to lofty it is pittying, loftiest.

But the hardest thing in our English tongue, for true writing

writing is to discern when to write (ceor se or ci or si) or both as science: therefore many words that are meerely English, are almost left indifferent: as some write Fausset, some fauset other fauces so pincers, or pinsers: Ballace, or Builasse, some bulleis, Cissers, or cisers, but exactly it is scissers. But because the most are written with s, as seat, serve, side, sicke, &c. therefore you may write s, before e and i except with those words) that are written with c, in the Table, or any other made of them by * derivation or composition; as if you know how to write Cite, you must so write incite, citation, incitation, and so in other. Note, that ance, ence, ince, once, unce, ancy, ency, are usually written with c, so it is after a, in the end, as temperance, prudence excellence grace, &c. except in case, base chase, or when s is sounded like z, as amise words beginning with trans, bee alwayes written with s, and circum with c, as transferre, circumstance. For other exceptions see the Table.

Ce, se, ti, si.

*That is, by adding something in the beginning or end.

(s) Often like (z) as Braizer.

But to know when to write ci, si, ti, xi, before (on) marke that ci, and xi, are seldome, as suspition, complexion, si more often, as in those that end in casion, cession, ension, cursion, session, tusion, gression, hension, tusion, mission, passion, pression, pulsion, ision, session, swasion, version, vision as redemption, &c. But for particulars if you doubt, view the Table.

Ci, si, t, xi,

Schol. What is there to be observed?

Mast. That divers other words of the same pronunciation by changing their signification, change also their writing: as the raign of a Prince, the reine of a bridle: and the rain falleth. Two men came to me, their mindes are there. Waite on me, and sell it by weight. Nay not so, the horse doth neigh. The Sunne shineth, my sonne cryeth. Stand still here, that you may heare. A true Prophet bringeth much profit. I heard that which was hard. This Mill-wright can not write. Some men have a great summe of money.

Divers writing of the same sound.

Sometimes we pronounce (o) before (m) or (n) as (u) as in come, number, custome, * some sonne.

(o) before (n) or (u)

*The proper name is written, Some, or Soune.

Some

Sometimes the same writing is diverſly ſounded, as (ſ) ſounded like (z) as we uſe this ule. And when that (i) doth ſo come betwixt two vowels, as that it may be taken for a dipthong or conſonant, Jhoſiadah, or Iehojadah.

The ſame writing of a d v. ſ. ſound.

Sometime we ſhall have a word diverſly written in the ſame ſenſe, as (w) is written for (u) or in browne, broune, but eſpecially in the end of a word Yet doe now, bow, differ in ſound from know, blow. And therefore I ſee no reaſon why now and how, might not be written as thou and you, thus nov, hou, that ſo to make a difference betweene theſe words to bow a bow, or ſow for a ſow, wee might write to bou a bou, to ſou for the ſou, and ſo out for ought, and ſuch like.

The ſame writing in a divers ſenſe.

Sometime we uſe the ſame writing, and ſound in words differing in ſignification, as the * harn of the Heart panteth.

A fowle can fly over a foule way.

Thou art skilfull in the Art of Grammar.

The right eare. Eare thy land for an eare of corne.

My brother May, may live till May.

* Which ſome write heart.

Sometimes a word is diverſly written and ſounded in the ſame ſenſe, as many beginne with (in) intent informe. or entent, enforme ſo bottell bottle yerke, jerke, jaile, or Goale.

Divers ſounds and writings in the ſame ſenſe.

To words ending in (i) as mony journy, tanſie, or money, journey tanſey, So words ending in or ſhort, may be indifferently written with or, and our as honor favo or honour, favour, errept for nor dor, abhor.

(Io)

Further you muſt mark, that words of moe than one ſyllable ending in this ſound, n, are written with ous, as glorious, frivolous. But words of one ſyllable, thus us, truſſe.

But to know when a word endeth in (like) as publike, when in (que) as oblique. being both in one ſound, is hard without the Latine tongue, from whence moſt of them bee borrowed. The beſt help is derivation: for we write publike, becauſe we ſay publication: for c, and k, here be both one, Rhetorick. becauſe we ſay Rhetorician.

(Like que: Write u, ſound that end in (cus) in latine a *publicus* with (k) publike, & thoſe that end in (*quus*) as *obliquus*, with (que) oblique but traffique, becauſe it is French.

The laſt thing I would have you marke, touching that is part of true writing, is to know when to write y or i, the vowell, wherein almoſt ſo many men, ſo many minds, ſome will have it before certaine letters, other when it commeth in a Dipthong, but more reaſon they have which write it

when another (i) followeth, as in say-ing or in the end of a word sound sharp as deny. But I think naturally and truly iought not to be written, but in words borrowed of the Greeke, as Hypocrite, myrrhe, mysticall, all which words you shall find in the table; where you shall find no other written with (y) for difference sake, although other where I have written (y) for (i) without regard following the usuall custome.

Schol. But sir, I read a little before Psalme, and you did not teach me ps. might begin a word.

Mast. Well remembred. such diligent marking what you read wil soon make you a scholler. The answer is this, that word is borrowed from the Grecians, and they ioyne consonants that our English tongue doth not, Mnaſon Ptolomeus Rhodius, Gnaes, signifying the foure fore-teeth, Pneuma a spirit or breath, Cnius bastard saffron. But these are very rare; so we have many terminations in proper names: and latine words that are not usuall in English, as sons, arus, falx, arx, in proper names, alz. anz. aiz &c. Thus alb. is of the latine. We use also in latine Stlata, not used in English: we use also contract words in English, as hangd for hanged.

Sch. Have I now no more to observe for distinct reading?

Mast. That which the Graumarians call accent, which is the lifting up of the voyce in one syllable higher than in another which sometime differeth in a word written with the same letters as in incence, to incense, where (in) in the former word as cense in the latter is lifted up more.

Accent usually omitted in our English prints

You must observe also, those which we doe call * points or stayes in writing, as this marke (,) like to a small halfe moon noteth a small stay two pricks thus (:) make a longer stay. and one prick thus (.) is put for a ful stay, as if we had ended. When a question is asked, we mark it thus (?)

* The points are thus called (,) a Comma, (:) a Colon. (.) Period. (?) an Interrogation.

When some words may be left out and yet the sentence perfect, it is noted thus ( ) as teach me (I pray you) to reade. But for the true framing of your voyce in all these you must crave help of your Master.

() A parenthesis. Called breviations.

You must also know the short kind of writing used in some words as a strike over any vowell for m, or n, as mā for man, cō for con, ỹ for the, ỹt for that, ỹ for you, w̄ for with, for

&c. for and so forth. In written hand there be many other, and so a word ending in a vowell doth lose it sometime when the next word begins with a vowell, as thintent, for the intent, which exactly should be written thus * th'intent.

* Called Apostrophs.

Lastly, you must write the first letter of every proper name, & of the first word of every sentence and verse, with those that we call great and Capitall letters, as John, Anne England, Cambridge. As also when wee put a letter for a number, V. for five, X. for ten, L. for fifty, C. for an hundred, D. for five hundred, M. for a thousand, Lastly, when we put a letter for a word, as L. for Lord, LL for Lords, B. for Bishop BB. for Bishops.

Capitall letters.

Schol. Now I am sure that I shall not misse in spelling or reading, nor (as I think) in writing.

Mast. I know not what can easily deceive you in writing, unlesse it be by imitating the barbarous speech of our country people, whereof I will give you a tast, thereby to give you an occasion to take heed, not of these only, but of any like: Some people speak thus. The mell stands on the hell, for the mill stands on the hill, so knot for knit, bredg for bridge, knaw for gnaw, knat for gnat, belke for belch, yerb for herb, griffe for graffe, yelk for yolk, ream for realm, afeard for afraid, durt for dirt, gurt for girth, stomp for stamp, ship for sheepe, hase for halfe, sample for example, perfit for perfect, dauter for daughter: certen for certaine, kercher for kerchiefe, leash for lease, hur for her sur and suster for sir and sister, to spet for to spit, &c.

Corrupt pronunciation & writing.

So doe they commonly put f, for v. as feale for veale,
And a Nox, a Nasse my Naunt, thy Nunckle, for an Oxe, Asse, mine Aunt, thine Uncle.

- Take heed also you put not e for i in the end of a word, as unitee for unity, nor id for ed as unitid for united, which is Scottish: and some ignorantly write a cup a wine, for a cup of wine, and other like absurdities.

We use to put (n) to the word (as my or thy) when the next word begineth within a vowel to avoid a gaping sound.

Schol. How shall I avoid these dangers?

Mast. By diligent marking how you read them written.

Schol. May I then never use my properr Country terms

Ma. Yes, if they be peculiar termes and not corrupting of words, as the Northerne man writing to his private neigh-

bour may say my lathe standeth neere to the kirke garth, for my barn standeth neere to the Church-yard. But if he should write publikly, it is fittest to use the most known words.

Sch. What can now hinder me why I should not readily and distinly reade any English?

Mast. Nothing at all (if you be throughly perfect in this that I have taught you) unlesse it be want of more practise, which (although this you have learned) will so sufficiently teach you that you cannot fail in any word, though you have never any other teacher yet for your more cheerful proceeding. I would wish you if you can conveniently) not to forsake your Master, untill you have gone through these exercises following, of which I have made choise of all sorts, both of prose and verse, that you may not be wanting in any thing.

Schol. Sir, I will follow your advice, thank you for your paines and crave the Lord his blessing. And now will I appose some of my fellows, to see how we can remember some of these things taught.

Chap. VIII.

Here is set down an order how the Teacher shall direct his Schollers to oppose one another.

Iohn WHo will adventure his credit with me in apposing for the victory?

When your Schollers first learn this Chapter, let one read the questions, and another the answer.

When your Schollers appose one the other, let the answerer answer without booke.

Rob. I will never refuse you nor any in our fourme in any thing we have learned. begin what you will.

Ioh. How spell you lo?

Rob. L,o.

Ioh. Spell of?

Rob. O,f.

Ioh. Spell from?

Rob. F,r,o,m.

Ioh. How write you people?

Robert. I cannot write.

Ioh. I meane not so but when I say write, I mean spell, for in meaning they are both one.

Rob. Then I answer you, p,e,o,p,l,e.

Ioh. What use hath (o) for you give it no sound?

Ro-

Rob. True: yet we must write it, because it is one of the words we learned, wherein o is not pronounced.

Ioh. Are there any moe of them?

Rob. Yea many: I will repeat them if you will,

Ioh. No, that would be over long. But tell me, why pronounce you not e in the end of people.

Rob. It is not pronounced in the end if there be another vowell in that syllable.

Ioh. To what end serveth it?

Robert. We have learned two principall uses: one is, it draweth the syllable long, as h,a t, spelleth hat, but h,a,t,e, is hate.

Ioh. How spell you Jesus?

Rob. J,e s,u,s.

Ioh. How know you that this is not written g,e.

Rob. Because it is not in the table at the end of my book: for all that be written with g,e be there, & our master taught us, that all other of that sound must be written with I,e.

Ioh. How write you Circle.

Rob. S,i,r c,l,e.

Ioh. Nay now you misse, for if you looke but in the table you shall find it Circle. Therefore now you must appose me.

Rob. I confesse mine errour: therefore I will try if I can requite it. What spelleth b,r,a,n,c,h.

Ioh. Branch.

Rob. Nay, but you must put in u.

Ioh. That skilleth not, for both wayes are usuall.

Rob. How spell you night.

Ioh. N,i g,h,t.

Rob. Why put you in gh for m,i,t,e, spelleth mite.

Ioh. True, but with gh, is the truer writing, and it would have a little sound.

Rob. If your syllable begin with b, what consonants may follow?

Ioh. Only l. or r.

Rob. Where learne you that?

Ioh. In the third Chapter of the first book.

Rob. And which will follow g?

Ioh. I, n, or r.

Rob. Howe prove you it?

Joh. Because g,l,a, spels gla, g,n,a, gna, and g,r a, gra.

Rob. When three consonants begin a syllable, how shal I know which they be?

Joh. Who have them before twice set down; besides put a vowell unto them and see whether then they will spell nothing, as str, put a, and it spelleth stra, but brra, will spell nothing; they cannot begin a syllable.

Rob. Doth not str spell stra?

Joh. It spelleth nothing without a vowell.

Make your Scholler reade over this Dialogue so often untill hee can doe it as readily and pronounce it as if he spake without book.

Rob. Howe many syllables are in this word rewarded?

Joh. Three.

Rob. Howe prove you that?

Joh. Because it hath three vowels, without any of the three exceptions.

Rob. Howe divide you them?

Joh. Re-war-ded.

Rob. Why put you w to a?

Joh. Because it is one consonant between two vowels.

Rob. And why divide you r and d?

Joh. Because they cannot begin a syllable.

Rob. What is the best way to spell a long word as this admonition?

Joh. I must mark howe many syllables it hath, which I find to be five, then I take the first a-d, ad, then take the next m, o. mo, then put them together, admo, so spell and put to the third admoni and so untill you come to the end.

Rob. What if a man should bid you write this word.

Joh. I must followe the same order, first write downe ad, then write unto it mo, admo, then ioyne unto that ni, admoni. so the rest, admoniti admonition.

Rob. What is the best way to make us perfect in spelling hard syllables?

Joh. My master sometimes practise us in hard counterfeit syllabls through all the five vowels. as in thraught, threugh thrigh. through, thruugh. Wrasht, wresht, wrisht, wrosht, wrusht. Yarmble yermble, yirmble, yormble, yurmble. Waight weight, &c. vaight, veight, &c. jinch, jench, jinch, jounch junch.

Rob.

Ro. What if you cannot tell what vowell to spel your syllable with, how will you do to find it? As if you should write from: and know not whether you shall write it with a or o.

Ioh. I would try with all vowels thus, fram, frem, frim, from, now I have it.

Rob. But good man Taylor our Clark, when I went to Schoole with him, taught me to sound these vowels otherwise than (me thinks) you doe.

Ioh. How was that?

Rob. I remember he taught me these syllables thus: for bad bed, bid, bod, bud. I learned to say, bad, bid, bide, bode, bude sounding a bed to lye upon as to bid or command, and bid as bide long as to abide: bud of a tree as bude long like rude for these three vowels e, i. u, are very corruptly and ignorantly taught by many unskilfull teachers, which is the cause of so great ignorance of true writing of those that want the Latine tongue.

Let the unskilfull Teachers take greatheed of this fault, and let some good schollers heare these children pronounce these syllables.

Ioh. You say true, for so did my dame teach mee to pronounce, for sa, se, si so, su, as sa, see, si, so, soo, as if she had sent me to see her sow, when as (e) should be sounded like the sea and sue as to sue one at the Law.

Rob. But let me returne to appose you: how were you taught to find out the naturall sound of consonants?

Ioh. By the speech of the stutterer or stammerer, as to observe how he laboureth to * sound the first syllable of a word as if the stammerer would pronounce Lord before hee can bring it forth, he expresseth the sound of (l) which is the first letter and so of all the other Consonants.

* For Letters were first devised according to sound.

Rob. How many wayes may you expresse this sound si?

Ioh. Only three: si, ci, and sci, or xi, which is (csi.)

Rob. Now you have erred aswell as I; for (ti) before a vowell doth commonly sound (si) and now I will give you over for this time: but I will challenge you againe to morrow both in some few questions, in some part of that which we have learned and also after every lesson: and as you are in saying, I will mark where you misse and therein I will deale with you.

Ioh. Do your worst I will provide likewise for you, and never give you over, untill I have gotten the victory, for I take

take not so much pleasure in any thing else all day.

Robert, I am of your mind for I have heard our Master say, that this apposing doth very much sharpen our wits, help our memory, and many other commodities. But now let us look unto our Catechisme, for our Master will examine us next in that.

Iohn. May by your leave, we shall first read over again al that we have learned, with the Preface, titles of the Chapters, and notes of Margents of our Bookes, which we omitted before, because they were too hard: for we shall goe no further before we be perfect in this.

The end of the second Booke.

A short Catechisme.

WHat Religion doe you professe?
Christian Religion.

Act 12.16. *What is Christian Religion;*

It is the true profession believing and following of these things, which are commanded and taught us by God in the holy Scriptures.

Rom. 109.16. Act.4.12. *What call you the holy Scriptures?*

2 Tim.3.10.17 The word of God contained in the Bookes of the old and new Testament.

Deut.4.35.and 6.4. *Doth the Scripture, or word of God, containe in it all points of true Religion, and every thing necessary for the salvation of a Christian?*

Ephes,4.6. Yea.

1 Tim.1.17. *Tell me then from this Scripture, how many Gods there be?*

Iob 4.24. One.

1 Ioh.5.7. *What is God?*

Mat.3.16.19. Mat.21.19. An everlasting spirit, immortall, invisible, most strong and only wise.

1 Ioh.5.7. *How many persons are there?*

Psal.10.1.7.& 19.3,4,5. Three.

Rom.1.29.and 10.18. *Which be they.*

The Father the Sonne and the holy Ghost.

How is God knowne?

By his Workes, Words, and Spirit.

Who created the World?

* God.

Whereof did he create it? * Heb.11.3.

Of nothing, and that by his word. Gen.1.1.

Who made you?

God the father.

How did he create you?

In holineſſe and righteouſneſſe. Gen.1.27.

Why were you thus created? 1 Cor.8.6.

To glorifie him. Eph.4.24.

Are you able to do this of your ſelfe? Gen.1.27

No.

Why ſo?

Becauſe I am a ſinner. Rom.11.36.

How can you be a ſinner ſeeing you were ſo perfectly created? Rom.3.10. 11

By the fall of Adam. 12.

What was his ſinne? Rom.3.23.

Diſobedience againſt God in eating of the forbidden fruit. 1 Ioh.1.8.10.

How cometh it to paſſe that you are become a ſinner in Adam Rom.5.12.

becauſe he was the Father of all mankind. 18.29

How doe you prove that you are a ſinner? Gen.3.6.

By the teſtimonie of my own conſcience, and by the law of (God Rom.5.12

What is the law of God? Rom.25.15.

A perfect rule of righteouſneſſe; commanding good and for- and 3.20.

bidding evill: the ſum whereof is contained in the comman- Gal.3.19.

How many be there? (dements. Pſal.19.7.

Tenne.

Rehearſe them?

1 Then God ſpake al theſe words and ſaid: I am the Lord thy Exod.34.28.

god, which hath brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of Exod.20.1.

the houſe of bondage: thou ſhalt have no other Gods but me.

2 Thou ſhalt not make to thy ſelfe any graven image, nor the likeneſſe of any thing that is in heaven above, nor in the earth beneath, nor in the water under the earth; thou ſhalt not bow down to them nor worſhip them, for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God and viſit the ſins of the fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and ſhew mercy unto thouſands, to them that love me and keepe my commandements.

3 Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vaine, for the Lord will not hold him guiltlesse that taketh his name in vaine.

4 Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day, six days shalt thou labour and do all that thou hast to do, but the seaventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God, in it thou shalt do no manner of work, thou, and thy Son, and thy Daughter thy man servant and thy maid servant, thy cattell, and the stranger that is within thy gates, for in six dayes the Lord made heaven and earth the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day, wherefore the Lord blessed the seaventh day, and hallowed it.

5 Honour thy Father and thy Mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

6 Thou shalt do no murder.

7 Thou shalt not commit adultery,

8 Thou shalt not steale.

9 Thou shalt not beare fals witnesse against thy neighbour.

10 Thou shalt not covet thy neighbours house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbors wife, nor his servant, nor his Maid, nor his Oxe, nor his Asse, nor any thing that is his.

Are these words, I am the Lord thy God, &c. *a commandement or preface.*

A pretace to the whole law.

Lev.19.2.9. *How be the commandements divided?*

Exod.31.18. Into two Tables or parts.

and 34.26. *How many be there of the first Table?*

Foure.

How many of the second?

Six.

Mat.22.27. *What do the Commandements of the first Table teach you?*

Mat.22.39. My duty towards God.

What do the commandements of the second table teach you?

My duty towards my neighbour.

are you to use the Commandements as prayers?

No because they be no petitions but Commandements.

Are you able to keep them without breaking any one of them in thought word or deed.

No.

Why?

Because I am ready and disposed by nature, to offend both God and my neighbour. Eph.1.3. Rom.3.10.

To what end then serveth the law? Rom.3.10.

To shew us our Misery, and so to lead us to Christ: and to be a rule ever after for the well ordering of our lives. Gal 3.24. Pro.2.18

What is the punishment for the breach of the law? Psa.119.105.

Eternall destruction both of body and soule. Rom.6.23.

Is there no way to escape it and be saved?

Yes.

How?

By Jesus Christ.

Who is this Christ?

The Son of God, perfect God and perfect man.

Could there no other meane, nor person be found in heaven or earth to save you, but the son of God must do it? Act.4.12. Mat.3.17 Rom.9.5 Esay 9.6. Heb.1.6.

No verily.

Must he needs be God and man?

Yea.

Why?

First, because he must dye for us, and God cannot die, therfore he must be man. Heb.9.22

Secondly, he must overcome death, which being only man he could not, therefore he must also be God. Heb.2.14 1 Pet 1 9 and 2.22.

How did he save you?

As he was man, perfectly righteous, he performed the perfect obedience of the Law, and satisfied the justice of God for me. And as he was God he overcame death, and raised up his body the third day. Heb.4.15 1 Pet.2.24 and 4.1. 1 Pet.3.18. Mat.25.46. and 7.23. Rev.22.15.

Are all men partakers of this benefit of redemption purchased by Christ? Ioh.3.16. Gal 3.26

No there are a number that shall have their part in hell with the divell and his Angel.

Who are they that shall have their part in the death of Christ? Heb.10.22. Rom.4.20.21.

Onely such as truly believe. Ioh.1.12.

What is faith? Acts 4.12.

Faith is a full assurance of my salvation in Jesus Christ alone 2 Thes 3.2. Phil 2.29

Hath every man this faith in himselfe? Mat.16.17.

No, for it is the gift of God, and not of nature. Rom.10.17.

How is faith gotten?

By the outward hearing of the word of God preached, and the inward working of the spirit.

How is it strengthened and encreased in you?

By the same preaching of the word, and the use of the sacraments and prayer.

How shall a man know whether he have this true and saving faith or no?

1 Cor.1.21. By the fruits and marks thereof.

Act.2.41 *What be the fruits of faith?*

2 Cor.4.13. A hatred of all sin, a continuall care to please God in the
Ioh.1.31. duties commanded, an unfained love to Gods word, and to his
and.6.17 *Rehearse the summe of your faith?* (people
1 Pet.2.2 I believe in God the father almighty, maker of heaven and
Act.2.37 earth, and in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord, which was
Heb.11.7 conceived by the holy Ghost, born of the Virgin *Mary*, suf-
Psal.119.103. fered under *Ponce Pilate*, was crucified dead & buried, he de-
1 Ioh.3.14. scended into hel the third day he rose again from the dead, he ascended into heaven, & sitteth on the right hand of God the father almighty, from thence he shal come to judg the quick and the dead, I believe in the holy Ghost, the holy Catholike Church, the communion of Saints, the forgivnesse of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen.

How many parts be there of this Creed?

Two.

Which be they.

The first is of God, the second is of the Church.

Let us now come to the mean of strengthening our faith, as of the sacraments and prayer: and first what is a sacrament?

Rom.4.11. A Sacrament is a seale and a pledge of those benefits of
Mat.28.19. my salvation, which I receive by Christ.
and 26.26. *How many Sacraments be there in the Church of God?*
1 Cor.11.23. Two.

Which be they?

Mat.26.26. Baptisme, and the Supper of the Lord.
1 Cor.11.23. *Who ordained them?*

The Lord Jesus.

To what end?

To strengthen our faith, and to further our repentance,

How many things are to be considered in a Sacrament?
Two,
What be they?
The signe and the thing signified.
In Baptisme; which is the signe that may be seene? Gen.17.11.
Water. Rom.4.11.
What is the thing signified? Act.1.26.
The washing away of my sins by the blood of Christ, Ioh.3.5
How is your faith strengthened by Baptisme? Mark 16.16
By Baptisme I am received into the family and congregation of the Lord, and am thereby fully assured, that both my sins are forgiven me, and the punishment due to the same.
What doe you professe in Baptisme? Act.2.38.
To die unto sin, and to live unto righteousnesse. Rom 6.3
In the supper of the Lord, which be the signs that may be seen
Bread and wine.
What doe they signifie? Mat.26.26.27
The body and blood of Christ. 1 Cor.11
How is your faith strengthened by the supper of the Lord? 23.24.25
By the supper of the Lord my faith is strengthened, that as I receive the bread and wine into my body, to become mine, so doth my soule receive withall Jesus Christ, with all the benefits of his death to be wholly mine.
Is the bread and wine turned into the naturall body and blood of Christ, flesh, blood, and bone?
No, the bread and wine of their owne nature are not changed, but in use they differ from other common bread and wine, because they be appointed of God to be signes of the body and blood of Christ.
Why then doth Christ say: This is my body?
It is a figurative speech usuall in the Scripture, as circumcision is called the Covenant: the Lamb is called the passe-over: and yet it is not the covenant, nor the passe-over, but a signe of it. Gen.17.10.11 Exod. 12.11. Ioh.6.63
How doe you eat Christs body and drink his blood?
Spiritually and by faith.
Are all persons without exceptions to be admitted to the Supper of the Lord?
No.

Who are not to be admitted?

Children, Fooles, Madmen, Ignorant persons, knowne
1 Cor.11.28. Tit.3 10. Heretikes, open and notorious sinners not repenting.

What must he do that will come worthily to the supper of the Lord?

He must prove and examine himselfe.

Wherein must he examine himselfe?

1 Cor. 11. 28. 29. First, what knowledge he hath in the principles of Religion, and especially in the matter of the Sacrament.

Secondly, whether he hath true faith in Jesus Christ, or no.

Thirdly whether he be penitent and sorry for his sins past purposing to leave them and to live godly, endeavouring
Mat.5.23 Rom.12.28. himselfe to be in brotherly love and charity with all men.
Heb.12.14. *Then it seemeth there be some, who albeit they come yet they lose the benefit of this communion in themselves.*

Yea,

Who be they?

1 Cor,11.30. 2 Chron.11. 30. Such as come not in faith and are not grieved for their sins past, as hypocrites, evill men, Church papists, privie enemies to Gods word; and so many of the godly as come not sufficiently prepared, procure a punishment.

What is the other helpe you have to encrease faith?

Prayer.

What is prayer?

Rom.8.26. Iam 1.6. 1 Ioh.5.14. Prayer is a spirituall action of faith; wherein we require of God in the name of Christ all things necessary to his glory, and our Comfort.

To whom must you pray?

To God only.

In whose name?

Psa.50.14.15. Joh.16.23. In the name of Christ.

Then you must not pray to Saints or Angels; or to God in the name of a Saint or Angell?

No.

Why?

Because there is neither commandement, promise, nor example in the Scripture for it.

How must you pray?

As Christ hath taught me, saying:

Our

Our Father which art in heaven hallowed be thy name, thy Kingdome come, thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven, give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our Trespasses, as we forgive them that trespasse against us, and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evill: for thine is the Kingdome the power and the glory, for ever, men.

How many Petitions be there in this prayer?

Sixe: three concerning the glory of God, and three our owne necessities.

What are these words, Our Father which art in Heaven?

A Preface or introduction to Prayer.

What are these words: For thine is the kingdome, the power and the glory, for ever?

The conclusion of the prayer.

What doe you owe to God for all his benefits? Psa. 116. 12 13

Thanksgiving. Eph. 5. 10

Is it enough that you thank him with your lips alone? Deut 9. 3. 6

No, but I must be obedient to his lawes and commandements: which grace the Lord grant. Amen.

Sundry necessary obiervations for a Christian.

1 THat we keepe a narrow watch over our hearts, words and deeds, continually.

2 That with all care the time bee redeemed which hath beene idely, carelesly and unprofitably spent. 1. Pet. 1. 15. Eph. 5. 16. Col. 4. 5.

3 That once in the day at the least, private prayer and meditation be used- Col. 4. 2. Luk. 14. 15. 16

4 That care be had to doe, and receive in good company. Dut. 4. 9. and. 6. 7.

5 That our family bee with diligence and regard instructed, watched over, and governed. Gen 18. 19. Pro. 31, 27. 28.

6 That no more time or care be bestowed in matters of the world, than must needs. Col. 3. 1. Heb. 13. 16.

7 That we stir up our selves to liveralitie to Gods Saints. Gol. 6. 10.

8 That we give not the least bridle to wandring lusts and affections, Col. 3. 5. Eph. 5. 34

9 That we prepare our selves to beare the crosse, by what meanes it shall please God to exercise us. Mat. 16. 24. Dan. 9. 3. 4. and 20

10 That we bestow some time not only in mourning for Lam. 1. 1

our

our own sins, but also for the sins of the time and age wherein we live.

1 Cor. 1. 7. Tit. 22. 16. 11 That we looke daily for the comming of our Lord Jesus Christ, for our full deliverance out of this life.

Iam. 5. 13. 12 That we use (as we shall have opportunity, at least, as we shall have necessitie) to acquaint our selves with some godly and faithfull person, with whom we may confer of our Christian estate, and open our doubts, to the quickning up of Gods graces in us.

Eccles. 7. 4 Phil. 1. 23. Rev. 22. 24. 13 That we observe the departure of men out of this life, their mortalitie, the vanitie and alteration of things below, the more to contemne the world and to continue our longing after the life to come. And that wee meditate and muse often of our owne death and going out of this life, how wee must lie in the grave, all our glory put off, which will serve to beat down the pride of life that is in us.

Deut. 17. 19. 20. Josh 1. 8. Psal. 1 2. Dan. 9 2. Nehem. 9. 38 2 Chron. 34, 31. 1 Pet. 1. 14. 14 That we read somewhat daily of the holy Scriptures for the further increase of our knowledge.

15 That we enter into Covenant with the Lord to strive against all sin and especially against the speciall sins and corruptions of our hearts and lives, wherein we have most dishonoured the Lord, and have raised up most guiltinesse to our owne consciences, and that we carefully see our covenant be kept and continued.

2 Pet. 2. 20. 21 22. Mat. 18. 8 1 Thes. 5. 22 Rev. 2. 4. 16 That we marke how sin dyeth and is weakned in us, and that we turn not to our old sins again, but wisely avoid all occasions to sin.

Iam. 1. 19. Iam 1. 22. Rom. 2. 13. Eccl. 4. 17. Eph. 5. 20 Psal. 116. 12. 17. and 1. 18 15. Phil. 1. 23. 2 Tim. 4. 7. 8. 17 That we fall not from our first love, but continue still our affections to the liking of Gods word, and all the holy exercises of religion, diligently hearing it, and faithfully practising the same in our lives and conversations: that we prepare our selves before we come, and meditate and confer of that we heare, either by our selvs or with other: and so mark our daily profiting in religion.

18 That we be often occupied in meditating on Gods benefits and works, and sound forth his praises for the same.

19 That we exercise our faith by taking comfort and delight in the great benefit of our redemption by Christ and the fruition of Gods presence, in his glorious & blessed kingdom

20 Lastly, that we make not these holy practises of repentance common in time, nor use them for course.

A Prayer framed according to this Catechisme.

ALmighty God and most mercifull father in Jesus Christ, as thou hast plainly set before us our cursed estate, in the cleer glasse of thy heavenly word, so we beseech thee to open our eyes to see it, and pierce our hearts to feele it, by the inward working of thy holy Spirit. For wee O Lord, are most vain and vile creatures, justly tainted with the rebellion of our first Parents, conceived in sinne, bond slaves of Sathan, necessarily, and yet willingly serving divers lusts, and committing innumerable sinnes against thy Majestie, whereby wee deserve most justly to endure all miserie, in this life, and to be tormented in hell for ever. But blessed be thy name O Lord our God, who when there was no power in us, no, not so much as any desire or endeavor to get out of this wofull estate, hast made us see and feele in what case we were, and provided a most soveraign remedy for us, even thy deare and onely begotten Sonne, whom thou hast freely offered unto us not only kindling in us a desire to enjoy him, but enabling us by a true and lively faith to lay hold upon him, and to be partakers of all his benefits, to the salvation of our soules. And now O Lord, that it hath pleased thee, by faith to joyne us to thy sonne Jesus Christ, and by thy spirit to make us members of his body, we humbly beseech thee by the same spirit to renew us daily according to thine owne image; worke in our hearts a daily increase of true faith, and repentance, and in our lives a holy and comfortable change. O Lord enable us in some good measure to walke worthy of all thy mercies, and to serve thee, who hast created and chosen us; and thy Son, who hath redeemed us from death, and made us heires of glory: and thy blessed Spirit who doth continually sanctifie and keepe us, with faith, feare and zeal, in true holinesse and righteousnesse all the dayes of our life. Finally, seeing of thine infinite goodnesse and mercy, thou hast appointed divers excellent and holy meanes for the daily increase of thy graces in us, and for the confirming and quickning of us in a Christian conversation, we humbly beseech thee to grant all those good meanes unto us, and to continue them amongst us,

Misery.

giving us grace to use them purely, constantly and zealously to the glory of thy name, profit of our brethren, and salvation of our soules through Jesus Christ, to whom with thee O Father and the holy Ghost, be given all honor & glory for ever. Amen.

A thankesgiving before meate.

O My heavenly father, I thank thee through Iesus Christ for making these creatures to serve me, and for giving me leave to feed on them: now I humbly pray thee to give me grace moderately and soberly to use them, that my bodily health may be still continued to thy glory, the good of others, and mine owne comfort in Christ Iesus, Amen.

A thankesgiving after meate.

O Lord feeling my body to be refreshed with meate and drinke, and my minde also fitter to do those things which thou requirest of me: let it now be my meat to doe thy will, and those workes which belong to my duty, with all cheerefulnesse and good conscience, that for these and all other thy mercies, my thankfulnesse in heart word and deed, may be acceptable in thy sight to the end of my life, through Iesus Christ, to whom with thee and the holy Ghost be all honour, glory, and thanksgiving now and for ever. Amen.

A prayer for the Morning.

O Lord God our heavenly father, we thy poore & wretched creatures give thee most humble & harty thanks for our quiet and safe sleepe, and for raising us up from the same. Wee beseech thee for Iesus Christs sake, to prosper us this day in our labour and travel, that it may be to the discharging of our duty in our vocations, principally to thy glory, next to the profit of this church and common-weale and last of all to the benefit and content of our masters. Grant deare Father, that we may cheerfully and conscionably doe our businesse and labours, not as men-pleasers, but as serving thee our God, knowing thee to be the chiefe master of us, and that thou seest and beholdest us with thy fatherly eyes, who hast promised reward to them that faithfully and truely walke in their vocation, and threatned everlasting death and damnation to them that deceitfully and wickedly

kedly doe their works and labours, we beseech thee O heavenly father, to give us the strength of thy spirit that godly and gladly we may overcome our labours, & that the tediousnesse of this irksome labour which thou for our sinnes hast powred upon all mankinde, may seeme to us delectable and sweet. Fulfill now O Lord these our requests, for thy Son our Saviours sake, in whose name we pray as he himselfe hath taught us. *Our Father &c.*

A prayer for the Evening.

MOst merciful God and tender Father which besides thine inestimable mercies declared & given unto us in the making of the world for our sakes, in the redeeming of us by the death of thy deare Sonne Iesus Christ, in the calling of us to the knowledge of thy blessed word, in keeping of us hitherto in thy holy Church, and in thy most gracious governing of us, and all things hitherto for our singular wealth and commodity, hast also most fatherly cared for us, keepe us this day from all dangers both of soule and body, giving us health, food, apparell, and all other things necessary for the comfort & succour of this poore and miserable life, which many other doe want: for these and all orher thy good gifts and gracious benefits, which thou of thine owne goodnesse onely and fatherly providence, hast hithereto powred upon us and doest presently powre upon us and many other, we most humbly thanke thee and praise thy holy name, beseeching thee, that as all things are now hidden by meanes of the darkenesse which thou hast sent over the earth, so thou wouldest vouchsafe to hide and bury al our sins, which this day or at any time heretofore we have committed against thy holy Commandement: and as now we purpose to lay our bodies to rest, so grant the guard of thy good Angels to keep the same this night and for evermore: and whensoever our last sleepe of death shall come, grant that it may be in thee good father, so that our bodies may rest both temporally and eternally, to thy glory, and our joy, through Iesus Christ our Lord. So be it.

Psalme 119. *The first part.*

1. BLessed are those that are undefiled in their way: & walke in the way of the Lord.

2 Blessed are they that keepe his testimonies: and seeke him with their whole heart.

3 For they which doe no wickednesse: walk in his wayes.

4 Thou hast charged that we shall diligently keep thy Commandements,

5 O that my wayes were made so direct, that I might keepe thy statutes.

6 So shall I not be confounded; while I have respect unto all thy commandements.

7 I will thank thee with an unfained heart: when I shall have learned the judgements of thy righteousnesse.

8 I will keep thy Ceremonies: O forsake me not utterly.

The second part.

1. WHerewithall shall a young man cleanse his way? even by ruling himselfe after thy word.

2 With my whole heart havt I sought thee, O let me not goe wrong out of thy commandements.

3 Thy words have I hid within my heart: that I should not sin against thee.

4 Blessed art thou (O Lord) O teach me thy statutes.

5 With my lips have I beene telling of all the judgements of thy mouth.

6 I have had great delight in the way of thy testimonies: as in all manner of riches.

7 I will talke of thy commandements, and have respect unto thy wayes.

8 My delight shall be in thy statutes, and I will not forget thy word.

Proverbs Chap. 4.

1 HEare, O yee Children, the instruction of a father, and give eare to learne understanding.

2 For I doe give you a good doctrine: therefore forsake yee not my Law.

3 For I was my fathers sonne, tender and deare in the sight of my mother.

4 When he taught me, and said unto me, Let thine heart hold fast my words, keep my commandements, and thou shall live.

5 Get Wisdome, get understanding: forget not, neither decline from the words of my mouth.

6 Forsake

6 Forsake her not, and she shall keepe thee: love her and she shall preserve thee.

7 Wisdome is the beginning: get wisdome therefore, and above all possession get understanding.

8 Exalt her and she shall exalt thee: she shall bring thee to honour if thou imbrace her.

9 She shall give a comely ornament unto thine head: yea, she shall give thee a crowne of glory.

10 Heare my sonne, and receive my words, and the yeares of thy life shall be many.

11 I have taught thee in the way of wisdome, and led thee in the paths of righteousnesse.

12 When thou goest thy gate shall not be strait, and when thou runnest thou shalt not fall.

13 Take hold of instruction, and leave not: keep her for shee is thy life.

14 Enter not into the way of the wicked, and walke not in the way of wicked men.

15 Avoid it, and goe not by it: turne from it, and passe by.

16 For they cannot sleepe except they have done evill, and their sleepe departeth, except they cause some to fall.

17 For they eate the bread of wickednesse, and drink the wine of violence.

18 But the way of the righteous shineth as the light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.

19 The way of the wicked is as the darkenesse: they know not wherein they shall fall.

20 My sonne, heatken unto my words, incline thine eare unto my sayings

21 Let them not depart from thine eyes, but keepe them in the middest of thine heart.

22 For they are life unto those that find them, and health unto all thy flesh.

23 Keep thy heart with all diligence: for thereout cometh life

Put away from thee a froward mouth, and put wicked lips far from thee,

25 Let thine eyes behold the right, and let thine eyelids direct the way before thee.

26 Ponder the path of thy feet, and let all thy ways be ordered aright.

27 Turne not to the right hand, nor to the left, but remove thy foote from evill.

The first Psalme.

THe man is blest that hath not bent,
to wicked rede his eare:
Nor led his life as sinners doe,
nor sat in scorners chaire.
2. But in the Law of God the Lord,
doth set his whole delight:
And in that Law doth exercise
himselfe both day and night.

3. He shall be like the Tree that groweth
fast by the water side:
Which bringeth forth most pleasant fruit
in her due time and tide.
4 Whose leafe shall never fade nor fall.
but flourish still and stand:
Even so all things shall prosper well,
that this man takes in hand.

5 So shall not the ungodly men,
they shall be nothing so:
But as the dust which from the earth,
the windes drive too and fro.
6 Therefore shall not the wicked men,
in judgement stand upright:
Nor yet the sinners with the just,
shall come in place or sight.

7 For why? the way of Godly men,
unto the Lord is knowne:
And eke the way of wicked men,
shall quite be overthrowne.

The fourth Psalme.

O God that art my righteousnesse,
Lord heare me when I call:

Thou

Thou haſt ſet me at Liberty,
when I was bound and thrall.
2 Have mercy Lord therefore on me,
and grant me my requeſt:
For unto thee unceſſantly
to cry I will nor reſt.

3 O mortall men how long will ye,
my glory thus deſpiſe?
Why wander ye in vanity,
and follow after lies?
4 Know ye that good and godly men,
the Lord doth take and chuſe:
And when to him I make my plaint,
he doth me not refuſe.

5 Sin not but ſtand in awe therefore,
examine well your heart:
And in your chamber quietly,
ſee you your ſelves convert.
6 Offer to God the ſacrifice
of righteouſneſſe I ſay:
And looke that in the living Lord,
you put your truſt alway.

7 The greater ſort crave worldly goods
and riches doe imbrace:
But Lord grant us thy countenance,
thy favour and thy grace.
8 For thou thereby ſhalt make my heart,
more joyfull and more glad,
Then they that of their corne and wine
full great increaſe have had.

9 In peace therefore lye downe will I,
taking my reſt and ſleepe:
For thou onely wilt me O Lord
alone in ſafety keepe.

The 50. Pſalme.

THe mighty God,
Th' eternall hath thus ſpoke:
And all the world
he will call and provoke.
Even from the Eaſt,
and ſo forth to the weſt.
2 From toward Sion
which place him liketh beſt:
God will appeare
in beautie moſt excellent:
3 Our God will come
before that long time be ſpent

Devouring fire,
ſhall goe before his face;
A great tempeſt
ſhall round about him trace.
4 Then ſhall he call
the earth and heavens bright;
To judge his folk,
with equitie and right.
5 Saying goe to,
and now my Saints aſſemble:
My peace they keepe,
their gifts do not diſſemble.

6 The heavens ſhall
declare his righteouſneſſe:
For God is judge
of all things more and leſſe.
7 Heare my people,
for I will now reveale:
Liſt Iſrael,
I will thee nought conceale:
Thy God, thy God
am I, and will not blame thee:
8 For giving not,
all manner offrings to me,

9 I have no neede
to take of thee at all.
Goats of thy fold,
or Calfe out of thy ſtall.
10 For all the beaſts,
are mine within the woods:
On thouſand hils,
cattell are mine owne goods.
11 I know for mine,
all birds that are one mountaines:
All beaſts are mine,
which haunt the fields and fountaines.

The 51. Pſalme the firſt part.

O Lord conſider my diſtreſſe,
& now with ſpeed ſome pitty take:
My ſinnes deface, my faults redreſſe,
good Lord for thy great mercies ſake.
2 Waſh me (O Lord) and make me clean
from this unjuſt and ſinfull act:
And purifie yet once againe,
my hainous crime and bloody fact.

3 Remorſe and ſorrow doe conſtraine
me to acknowledge mine exceſſe;
My ſinnes alaſſe doe ſtill remaine
before my face without releaſe.
4 For thee alone I have offended,
committing evill in thy ſight:
And if I were therefore condemned
yet were thy judgements juſt & right.

5 It is too manifeſt, alas,
that firſt I was conceived in ſinne;
Yea of my mother ſo borne was,
and yet vile wretch remaine therein.
6 Alſo behold Lord thou doſt love
the inward truth of a pure heart:
Therefore thy wiſedome from above
thou haſt reveal'd me to convert.

7 If thou with Hope purge this blot,
I ſhall be cleaner then the glaſſe:
And if thou waſh away my ſpot,
the ſnow in whiteneſſe ſhall I paſſe.
8 Therefore O Lord, ſuch joy me ſend,
that inwardly I may finde grace:
And that my ſtrength may now amend,
which thou haſt ſwag'd for my treſpaſſe.

9 Turne backe thy face and frowning ire,
for I have felt enough thy hand:
And purge my ſinnes I thee deſire,
which doe in number paſſe the ſand.
10 Make new my heart within my breaſt,
and frame it to thy holy will:
Thy conſtant ſpirit in me let reſt,
which may thefe raging enemies kill.

The 67. Pſalme.

HAve mercy on us Lord,
and grant to us thy grace:
To ſhew to us doe thou accord
the brightneſſe of thy face.
2 That all the earth may know
the way to godly wealth;
And all the nations on a row
may ſee thy ſaving health.

3 Let all the world O God,
give praiſe unto thy name:
O let the people all abroad,
extoll and laud the ſame.
4 Throughout the world ſo wide,
let all rejoyce with mirth:
For thou with truth and right doeſt guide,
the Nations of the earth.

5 Let all the world O God,
give praiſe unto thy name:

O let the people all abroad,
extoll and laud the same.
6 Then shall the earth encrease,
great store of fruits shall fall:
And then our God the God of peace
shall blesse us eke withall.

7 God shall us blesse I say,
and then both farre and neere,
The folke throughout the earth alway,
of him shall stand in feare.

The 104. Psalme, the first part.

MY soule praise the Lord,
speake good of his name:
O Lord our great God,
how dost thou appeare?
So passing in glory,
that great is thy fame:
Honour and Maiestie
in thee shine most cleare.

With light as a robe,
thou hast thee beclade,
Whereby all the earth
thy greatnesse may see,
The Heavens in such sort,
thou also hast spread,
That it to a curtaine
compared may be.

3 His chamber beames lye
in the cloudes full sure
Which as his Chariots
are made him to beare:
And there with much swiftnesse,
his course doth endure,
Vpon the wings riding
of winde in the ayre.

4 He maketh his spirits,
as Heralds to goe,
And lightnings to serve,
we see also prest:
His will to accomplish,
they runne to and fro,
To save or consume things,
as seemeth him best.

5 He grounded the earth,
so firmely and fast,
That it once to move,
none shall have such powre.
6 The deepe a faire covering,
for it made thou hast:
Which by his owne nature,
the hills would devoure.

7 But at thy rebuke,
the waters doe flie,
And so give due place,
thy word to obey:
At thy voyce of thunder,
so fearefull they be,
That in their great raging,
they hast soone away.

8 The mountaines full hie,
they then up ascend,
If thou doe but speake,
thy word they fulfill:
So likewise the valleyes,
most quickly descend.
Whre thou them appointest
remaine they doe still.

9 Their bounds thou hast set,
how farre they shall run,

So as in their rage,
not that passe they can:
For God hath appointed,
they shall not returne
The earth to destroy more
which made was for man.

The 112. *Psalme.*

THe man is blest that God doth feare,
And that his lawes doth love indeed:
2 His seed on earth God will upreare,
And blesse such as from him proceed:
His house with good he will fulfill,
3 His righteousnesse endure shall still.

4 Vnto the righteous doth arise,
In trouble joy, in darknesse light,
Compassion is in his eyes,
And mercy alwaies in his sight:
5 Yea pittie moveth such to lend,
He doth by judgement things expend.

6 And surely such shall never faile,
For in remembrance had is he.
7 No tidings ill can make him quaile,
Who in the Lord sure hope doth see.
8 His heart is firme, his feare is past,
For he shall see his foes downe cast.

9 He did well for the poore provide,
His righteousnesse shall still remaine:
And his estate with praise abide,
Though that the wicked man disdaine
10 Yea gnash his teeth thereat shall he,
And so consume his state to see.

The 113. *Psalme.*

YE children which doe serve the Lord,
Praise ye his name with one accord.
2 Yea blessed be alwaies his name.
3 Who from the rising of the Sun,

Till it returne where it begun,
Is to be praised with great fame.
4 The Lord all people doth surmount,
As for his glory we may count,
Above the heavens high to be.
5 With God the Lord who may compare,
Whose dwellings in the heavens are?
Of such great power and force is he.

6 He doth abase himselfe we know,
Things to behold here below,
And also in heaven above.
7 The needy out of dust to draw,
And eke the poore which helpe none saw,
His onely mercy did him move.
8 And so him set in hie degree,
With Princes of great dignitie,
That rule his people with great fame.
9 The barren he doth make to beare,
And with great joy her fruits to reare,
Therefore praise ye his holy name.

The 120. Psalme.

IN trouble and in thrall,
Vnto the Lord I call,
And he doth me comfort.
2 Deliver me I say,
From lying lips alway,
And tongues of false report.

3 What vantage or what thing,
Gets thou thus for to sting,
Thou false and flattering lyer?
4 Thy tongue doth hurt I weene,
No lesse then arrowes keene,
of hot consuming fire.

5 Alas too long I slack,
Within these tents so black,
Which Kedars are by name e

By whom the flock elect,
And all of Isaacks sect,
Are put to open shame,

6 With them that peace did hate,
I came a peace to make,
And set a quiet life:
7 But when my tale was told,
Causeleſſe I was controld,
By them that would have strife.

The 126. Psalme.

WHen that the Lord,
againe his Sion had forth brought,
From bondage great.
and also servitude extreame:
This worke was such,
as did surmount mans heart and thought,
So that we were
much like to them that use to dreame:
Our mouthes were
with laughter filled then,
And eke our tongues
did shew us joyfull men.

2 The heathen folke,
were forced then this to confesse,
How that the Lord.
for them also great things had done.
3 But much more we,
and therefore can confesse no lesse,
Wherefore to joy
we have good cause as we begun.
4 O Lord goe forth,
thou canst our bondage end.
As to Deserts
the flowing rivers send.

5 Full true it is
that they which sow in teares indeed,

A time will come,
when they shall reape in mirth and joy:
6 They went and wept
in bearing of their precious seede:
For that their foes.
full oftentimes did them annoy.
But their returne
with joy they shall sure see:
Their sheaves home bring,
and not impaired be.

The 148. Psalme.

GIve laud unto the Lord,
From heaven that is so hie:
Praise him in deede and word,
Above the starrie skie.
2 And also yee,
His Angels all,
Armies royall,
Praise him with glee.

3 Praise him both Sunne and Moone,
Which are so cleare and bright:
The same of you be done,
Ye glistering stars of light.
4 And eke no lesse
Yea heavens faire,
And cloudes of the ayre,
His laud expresse.

5 For at his word they were
All formed as we see.
At his voyce did appeare
All things in their degree.
6 Which he set fast,
To them he made
A law and trade,
For aye to last,

The Schole-Master to his Scholars.

MY child and ſcholar, take good heed,
unto the words which here are ſet:
And ſee you doe accordingly,
or elſe be ſure you ſhall be beat.

Firſt, I command thee, God to ſerve,
then to thy parents duty yeeld:
Vnto all men be courteous,
and mannerly in towne and field.

Your cloaths unbottoned doe not uſe,
let not your hoſe ungartered be:
Have handkerchiefe in readineſſe,
waſh hands and face, or ſee not me.

Loſe not your bookes, inkhorne or pen,
nor girdle, garters, hat nor band:
Let ſhoes be tied, pin ſhirtband cloſe,
keepe well your points at any hand.

If broken hoſed or ſhooed you goe,
or ſlovenly in your array:
Without a girdle, or untruſt,
then you and I muſt make a fray.

If that you cry, or talke aloud,
or bookes doe rend, or ſtrike with knife,
Or laugh or play unlawfully,
then you and I muſt be at ſtrife.

If that you curſe, miſcall, or ſweare,
if that you picke, filch, ſteale or lie:
If you forget a ſcholars part,
then muſt you ſure your points untie.

If to the ſchoole you doe not goe,
when time doth call you to the ſame:

Or if you loyter in the streets,
when we do meet, then look for blame.

Wherefore (my child) behave thy selfe
so decently at all allaies,
That thou maist purchase parents love,
and eke obtaine thy masters praise.

The first part of Arithmeticke, called
Numeration.

ALl numbers are made by the divers placing of these nine Figures. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and this circle (0) called a cypher. Now looke how many of them stand together, in so many severall places they must needs stand. But marke that thou call that which is next the right hand, the first place, and so goe (as it were) backeward, calling the next, unto him, toward the left hand, the second place, the next the third place, and so forth, as far as thou wilt. Secondly, the further any Figure standeth from the first place, the greater he is: every following place being greater by ten times, then that next before; as (5) in the first place is but five, but in the second place, x. times five, that is five times ten, which is fifty; in the third place five hundred in the fourth place five thousand: and in the fift place, fifty thousand: and so thou mayst proceed. As for example: this number thus placed: 1642 being this present yeere, from the birth of Christ, is one thousand six hundred and 42. And this number 5662, being this present yeare, from the creation (though otherwise commonly taken) is five thousand, six hundred, sixty two. But my booke growing greater then I purposed: pardon me (I pray thee) though I break off this matter sooner then (peradventure thou mayest thinke) I promised.

Directions for the ignorant.

FOr thy better understanding this briefe *Chronologie* following, I thought expedient to advertise thee thus much. Thou must first be perfect in the numbers above, so farre as concerneth the fourth place. Then marke how I have devided the yeares of the world into five parts, called five *periods*, which I for plainnesse sake sticke not to call Chapters: therefore I

begin

begin mine account five times, best answering (as I think) thy demands, when such an one lived, or such a thing done: for thou commonly movest thy question one of these five wayes, either how long was it after the Creation? or how long after the Flood? how long after the departure out of *Egypt*, and the law given? how long before Christ? or how long after Christ? as thou thinkest it neerest one of these times. If then thou findest the name thou seekest, and the yeare set by it, looke upward from thence to the beginning of that Chapter, and thou shalt see how long that thing thou seekest, was, from the time mentioned in the tittle of that Chapter. Further I have set it downe (as thou seest) in a divers letter according to the diversity of the matter. If then thou seekest for any thing proper to the Bible, or Ecclesiasticall story, seeke in the Romane and *Italica* letters which thou usest to call the *Latine* letter; and passe over those in the *English* letter, for they concerne not thy purpose. Againe, if thou be a Grammer Scholler, or other, that woudest finde something onely concerning any prophane author, seeke onely in the *English* letter, passing over the other. And becauſe I desire brevity, I have omitted the Kings of *Israel*, *Egypt*, *Assyria*. &c. and the Prophets which wrote not whose times thou mayst easily finde, by conference with the *Iudges*, and Kings of *Iudah*. And not that (*y*) alone standing by any number, signifieth (*yeare*.) Finally my first purpose in making it, was for thy sake that learnest reading. Therefore read them so often, untill thou canst runne them over as fast as any other *English*.

CHAP. 1.

After the Creation:
God having made the world and created Adam *&* Hevah
Their posterity was borne in these yeeres after as followeth.

yeere.
130. Sheth.
253. Enosh.
325. Kenan.
395. Mahaliel.
560. Jared.
622. Enoch.
687. Methusalah.
874. Lamech.
1056. Noah.
1556. Japhet.
1558. Shem.
1656. *The universall flood after which followeth the generation of* Shem.

CHAP. 2.

After the floud.

yeare.
2. Arpachshad.
37. Shelah.
67. Eber.
101. Peleg.
101. *the tower of Babel built*
131. Reu.
163. Serug.
193. Nahor.
222. Terah.
292. Haran.
352. Abraham.
436. Ishmael.
452. Sodom *distroyed.*
452. Isaac.
512. Jacob.
587. Ruben.
588. Simeon.
589. Levi.
599. Judah.
600. Dan.
601. Naphali.
601. Asher.
602. Issachar.
602. Gad.
602. Zebulon.
604. Ioseph.
619. Benjamin.

These twelve were the sons of *Iacob*; called the twelve Patriarkes, of whom came the twelve Tribes of Israel.

Minerva.

629. Phares.
642. Hazron.
643 *Iacob* went into *Egypt.* where they were 215 yeares.

Yeare.
Hercules Lyb.
Aram.
Prometheus.
Atlas.
Aminidab.
778 Aaron.
783 Moses.
Job.
Naasson.
Salmon.
858 *Moses* delivered the children of Israel out of Egypt, then was the Law given.

CHAP. 3.

After the Law given.

Phaeton burnt.
40 *Ioshuah* brought the people out of the wilderneſſe into the Land of *Canaan*, and raigned 18. yeares.
41 *Iubiles* began.
58 *Othoniell* judged Israel 40 yeeres, whereof *Cushan* the Aramite oppreſſed them 8. yeares.
Radamanthus.
80. Booz of Rahab.
98 Ehud and Shamgar judged 80 years, whereof Egion the *Moabito* oppreſſed 18. yeares.
Troes ruled in Dardania, and called it Troy.
Pegasus,
Orpheus
178 Deboroh & Baruk judged 40 years, whereof Jabin & Sisera oppreſſed 20 yeares
198 Obed.

Yeare.

198. Obed borne of Ruth.

218. Gideon judged 40. yeares. whereof the Midianites oppressed seven yeares.

Theseus.

258. Abimelech three yeares.

261. Tola 23. yeares.

284. Jair judged 22. y. whereof the Ammonites and Philistims oppressed 12 yeares.

Amazon battle against Thebes.

305. Jesse father of David by Obed.

311 Ibzan judged 7 yeares.

318 Elon ten yeares.

Troy destroyed.

329. Abdon the Pirathonite 8. yeares.

336 Sampson twenty yeares.

In the time of these 6 Judges the Philistims oppressed.

356. Eli the Preist 40. yeares,

397. Samuel and Saul 40 y.

432 **Brutas came into England, if the story be true.**

447 David raigned 40. years.

Nathan, Asaph, Heman and Jeduthum Prophets.

477. Salomon raigned 40 y. & 481 in this fourth year built the Temple, before the birth of Christ, about 916 yeares.

CHAP. 4

before Christ

936 Temple built.

900 **Hesiod,**

Yeare.

899 Rehoboam raigned over Iudah 17 y.

882 Abijam three y,

878. Asa 41 y

838 Jehosaphat 25

813 Jehoram 8 y.

805 Ahaziah 1 y.

804 Athalia 6 y.

798 Johash 40 y.

758 Amaziath 29 y.

Jonath prophesieth

743 **Rome built by Romulus. upon foure hills, which are Palatinus, Capitolinus, Erquilinus, Aventinus. and after enlarged by Servius Tullius, within the walls, with other three hils Coelius, Viminalis, and Quirinalis.**

719 Kingdome of Judath voyd 12 yeares.

725 **Sardanapalus.**

718 Ahaziath 25 yeares.

Kingdome of Israel void 22. yeares.

700 **Numa Pompilius the second Roman King.**

685 **Licurgus the Lacedemonian.**

Joel, Hosea, Amos and Isaiah prophesied,

Tullus Hostilius the third Roman King.

677 Jonathan over Iudah 15. y

Michaiah also prophesied.

662 Ahas fifteene y.

646 Ezekiah 29. y.

628. Sal-

yeere.

628. Salmanaſer *carried the* 10 *tribes of* Iſrael *captive to* Babel, *from whence they never returned. And here the race of the Kings of* Iſrael *ceaſed.*
Merodach Baladan *began to bring the Empire from* Aſhur *to* Babel.

628. **Simonides.**
Ariſtoreneſſe.
Ancus Martius the 4. Romaine King.
Archilocus: Zeleucus Homer: Phalaris.

617. Manaſſeth, 55. *y.*
Ieremiah *propheſieth.*

610. **Sappho: Pilo: Stheſicorus: Epimenides.**

564. Nebuchadnezzar.

562. Amon 2. *y.*

560. Ioſiah. 21. *y.*
Zephaniah *and* Habakuk *Propheſie.*

526. Jehoiakim. 11. *y.*

526. *Captivitie, wherein* Nebuchadnezzar *carried captiues* Daniel, *and many other into* Babylon, *began the* 3. *y. of* Jehojakim.
Jeremiah *continueth his propheſie in* Judah.
Daniel *propheſeth in* Babel.

618. Zedekiah. 11. *y.*
Ezekiel *propheſieth.*

507. Jeruſalem *deſtroyed and* Ieremiah *with the rẽnant of* Iuda, *carried into* Egypt, *where* Ieremiah *propheſieth.*
Ezekiel *continueth his propheſie in* Babel.

501. **Conſuls 2. yearely began in Rome,**

495. **Horatius Cocles.**

494. Salathiel.

493. **Dictators in Rome.**

487. **Tribunes of the people began in Rome.**

468. Zorobabel.

466. **Pythagoras: Pindarus: Democritus: Creſus: Heraclitus: Eſop: Solon: Thales: 7. Wiſe men: Piſiſtratus.**

456. Darius *and* Cyrus *his ſon wan* Babylon *from* Balthazar: *began the empire of the* Perſians, *and gave leav for the Iews to return and build the Temple.*

454. *Temple began to be built.*
The hiſtorie of Ezra. Arthaſhaſhte *called of profane writers* Cambyſes, *reigned with* Cyrus *his Father.*
The hiſtorie of Eſter. Ahaſhueroſh *called* Darius.

440. Hiſtaſpis *divorced* Vaſty *married* Eſter: *hanged* Haman *& advanced* Mordecai.

431. **Tribuni Militum.**

425. Darius *of* Peſia *called alſo* Artaxſhaſt, and of prophane Writers, Darius Longimanus, reigned 36 yeares.
Haggai propheſieth.

Yeare.

Zacharia prophesieth.

423 Malchi the last Prophet.

425 Nchemiah his story, who builded the walls of Jerusalem.

397 Battle Peloponnesiacke 27 y: till the Lacedemonians overcame Athens.

386 Rome taken by Gallus a Britaine.

386 Themistocles, Aristides Aeschylus, Sophocles Pericles. Empedocles, Hippocrates, Parmenides, Aristarchus, Euripides, Herodotus, Aristobulus, Socrates, Alcibiades, Diogenes, Plato, Xenophon, Agesilaus.

363 Philip of Macedonia conquered all Grecia, after the Thebanes had subdued the Lacedomians.

351 Marcus Curtius, Manlius Torquatus.

350 Aristoteles, Demosthenes Epicurus, Epaminandas, Theophrastus, Menander Zenocrate.

344 Warres with the Samnites at Rome continued 49. yeares.

332 *Alexander* the great conquered *Persia*, he entreated the Jewes honourably, and raigned 12. yeares.

Now was the Empire of the Grecians great, which after

Yeere.

the death of *Alexander* was divided into 4. Captaines: whereof *Syria* and *Egypt* continued untill the Empire of the Romanes, and alwayes vexed the Jewes,

Now beginneth the story of the *Macchabes.*

301 Two *Decii* in Rome.

300 *Zeno* author of the *Stoiks* Aratus, Demetrius, Phalerius.

228 *Ptolomy Philadelphus*, caused 70. Interpreters to translate the LAW into Grecke.

283 Hetruria yeelded to Rome wholly.

272 Regulus, Polybius, Cleanthes.

267 Warre of Carthage and Rome 22 yeares.

241 Battle African with Numidia.

237 Jesus Sirach.

236 Nevius Plautus.

224 Antiochus Magnus.

219 Second Battle of Carthage, because that Hannibal had recovered Spaine from Rome.

131 The third battle of Carthage, which was in three yeares utterly destroyed by Scipio Junior.

129 Pharisees, Saduces, and Essenes began their Sects.

89 Civill warre in Rome 8. yeares.

Yeare.

yeares betweene Marius and Sylla, because Sylla being younger, was chosen Captaine into Asia, to the battle Mithridaticke.

87. Tigranes King of Armenia.

65. Cato Uticensis, Salustius.

57. Ciceros Counsell.

58. Britaine entred upon by Julius Cesar raigned Emperour 5 yeares.

45 Virgil, Horace, Livy, Ovid, Cornelius Nepos.

42. Octavius Augustus Emperour 56 yeares.

34. Herod the great made King of Jury: after whose death, his foure sonnes were confirmed in his Kingdome, and called Tetrarchs.

See Luk. 3. 1.

Temple againe sumtuously builded by Hero.

Christ borne in the 24 yeare of Augustus from which beginneth our usuall account.

CHAP. 5.

After the birth of Christ.

16. Tiberius *Emperour after the birth of Christ* 16 *yeares.*

33. *Christ crucified.*

33. Stephen *stoned.*

42. Paul *converted.*

Yeare. Herod Agrippa *President* Jury *he beheaded* James.

42. Matthew *wrote his Gospell.*

44 James *beheaded.*

46 Marke *preached in* Egypt.

46 Luke *wrote.*

50 Epistle *to the* Galathians, *written from* Antioch.

53 Epistle *to the* Thessalonians *written from* Athens.

54 Philip *martyred.*

551 Epistle *to the* Corinthians *from* Epesus.

551 *To* Timothy *from* Troas.

55 *To* Titus *from* Troas.

55 *To* Corinth *from* Phillippi.

55 Peters *first* Epistle.

56 Peters *second* Epistle.

56 *To the* Rom. *from* Corinth.

57 Claudius Nero *persecutor.*

59 Epistles *to the* Philippians Ephesians, Golosians, Philemon *from* Rome.

51 Acts by Luke (now as is thought.)

63 James thrown downe from a pinacle.

69 Epistle to Timothy.

69 Paul martyred at Rome.

73 Ierusalem destroyed Vespasian and Titus.

76 Ignatius Bishop of Antioch.

83 Domitian Emperour.

85 Nicholaitan Hereticke.

90 Cornelius Tacitus, Sueton Aulus Gellius Plutarch Quintilian, Juvenal, Appian, Apuleus.

93 Iohn

derivation taken from another.
derogate, see detract.
describe set forth.
descend go down.
desert wilderneſſe.
desist leave off.
detest hate greatly.
detect bewray,
detract take from.
detriment loſſe.
detrude thruſt from
devote given unto.
dexterity aptneſſe.
diabolical divelliſh
diademe crown.
diet manner of food
dialogue g. conference.
desame.
difficult hard.
dioces g. iuriſdictiõ
diocesan ỹ hath iuriſdiction.
digest bring in order, see concoct.
dignitie worthines.
digresse turne from
dilate enlarge.
direct guide.
diminution leſſening.
disburse lay out money.
discend see discend
disciple ſcholler.
discipline inſtruction.
dissent disagree.
discerne ſee.
disclose discovery.
discord disagreement.
discusse see dilate.
disjoyne vnioyne.
disfranchis take away freedõ
dismisse let paſſe.
disloyall disobedient.
disparagement inequality of birth.
dispense ſet free.
disperse ſpread abroad.
dispeople to unpeople a place
discent from our anceſtors.
dissimilitude unlikelineſſe.
dissolve unlooſe.
dissolute careleſſe.
dissonant disagræing.
distinguish put difference.
dice.
disable make unable.
disability, unableneſſe.
dsanull, make void.
disputable queſtiouable or doubtfull.
diffine.
discomfit put to flight.
discomfiture a puting to flight
discipher lay open.
digestion bringing into order.
digression departing from the matter.
difficultie hardneſſe.
diffamation a ſlandering.
dimenſion meaſuring.
direction ordering.
diſſimulation diſsembling.
diſcourſe.
diſmember part one peece from another.
diſpoſition naturall inclination, or ſetting in order.

dispersion scattering.
dilation breaking.
distillation distilling or drop-
ping downe.
distinct differing.
distinction making of diffe-
rence.
divulgate make common.
dispoile take away by vio-
lence.
display spread abroad.
distracted troubled in mind.
distribution division.
disturbe disquiet.
dissuade see dehort.
ditty the matter of a song.
divert turne from.
divine heavenly.
divinitie heavenly doctrine.
diurnity daylinesse.
doctrine learning.
dolor griefe
dolorous grievous.
docilitie easinesse to be taught
dolphin k. of fish.
domesticall at home.
dominion } rule.
domination. }
Eclipse g. fayling.
ecclesiasticall belonging to the
Church.
edict commandement.
edifice building.
education bringing up.
edition putting forth.
effect a thing done.
effectuall forcible.
effeminate womanish.
efficacy force.
effusion powring forth.
egresse forth going.
enhaunce make greater.
election choise.
elect chosen.
elegancy fine speech.
elephant k. of beast,
emerods k. of disease.
elevate lift up.
emblem g. picture.
emmet or pismire.
empire government.
encroach.
enarration declaration,
encounter set against.
endure move.
enimitie } hatred betwixt,
enmitie. }
enchant bewitch.
enfranchise * make free.
enflame burne,
engrate, presse upon,
ensigne flag of war,
enormious out of square,
enterre lay in the earth.
enterlace put betweene,
environ compasse about,
epha k. measure.
epitaph the writing on a
tomb,
epitem g. the briefe of a
booke,
epitomie g. to make an
epitomy,
epistle g. a letter sent,
episcopall bishop like,
epicure given to pleasure
epilogue conclusion,
equinoctial when the dayes

and nights are equall,
erect set up,
erroneus full of errours,
escheat, forfeit,
essence substance,
estimate esteeme,
eternall everlasting,
evangelist bringer of good tydings
evict overcome,
eunuch gr, gelded, or great officer,
evocation calling forth,
exasperate whet on,
exact perfect, or require with extremity.
exaggerate heapupon
exaltation advancing
except,
excurtion-runing out
exceed.
excell.
exchequer office of receipts,
exclame cry out,
execrable cursed
execute performe.
excrement dung,
exempt free,
exemplifie enlarge,
exhibite put up,
exile banish.
exorcist g, coniurer.
expedient fit,
expell put ont.
expend consider.
expedition, hast.
expect look for
expire end.
explicate declare.
exploit enterprise,
expulsion driving out
exquisite perfect,
extend spread forth.
extenuate lessen,
extoll advance,
extort wring out.
extract drawn out.
extemporall } sodain
extemporary }
Fabulous faigned,
fact deed.
faction, division,
factious that maketh division,
facility easinesse.
falconer;
fallacie deceipt,
fantasie imagine.
fatall by destinie.
festivall feast day,
festivitie mirth,
female } the shee,
feminine }
fertile fruitfull.
fervent hot,
fever ague,
figurative by figures.
finally lastly,
firmament skie.
flagon great wine cup
flexible easily bent,
flegme one of the humours
flux disease of scouring.
fornication uncleannesse betweene single persons.
fortification strengthning,
fountaine head-spring,
fortitude valiantnesse,
fragments reliques,

fragilitie brittlenesse.
fragrant swæt smelling.
fraternitie brotherhood.
fradulent deceitfull
frequent often.
frivilous vaine
frontlet k. head attize.
fructifie make fruitfull.
frustrate make void
frugall thrifty.
fugitive runnagate.
function calling,
funerall buriall.
furbusher, dresser.
furious rageing.
future time to come.
Garbroile burly burly.
garner, corne-chamber.
gem precious stone.
gentility } gentry.
generosity. }
gentile a heathen.
generation off-spring.
gender.
genealogie g. generation.
genitor father.
gesture.
gives letters.
ginger.
gourd k, plant.
gorget.
gorgeous.
Gospell glad tidings.
geometry g. art of measuring.
gradation by steps.
graduate that hath taken degree.
gratifie to pleasure.
gratis freely.
gardeine } keeper.
gulfe deepe poole.
Hability } ableneste.
or ability }
habitable able to dwel in.
habite apparell.
harmony g, musick.
halelujah praise the Lord.
herauld kings messenger.
hautie lofty.
hebrew from Hebers stock.
heathen, see gentile.
helmet head-peece.
harbinger, sent before to prepare.
hereticke }
hereticall } that hold heresie
homage worship.
hosanna save I pray thee.
horror fearefull sorrow.
hostage pledge.
host army.
hostility hatred.
hymn k. song.
humane gentle.
humiditie moisture
hypocrite g.
hyssop.
Idiot g. unlearned.
Idolatry g. false worship.
jealous.
Jesus Saviour.
ignominy reproach.
illegitimate unlawfully borne.
illusion mockery.
imbecility weaknesse.
imbarke.

immed

immediate next to.
immitation following.
immoderate without measure.
immortall everlasting.
impeach accuse.
immunitie freedome.
impediment let.
imperiall belonging to the crowne.
imperfection imperfectnesse.
impenitent unrepentant.
impietie ungodlinesse.
impose lay open.
impression printing.
impudent shamelesse.
impugne disprove.
impute reckon.
impunitie without punishment.
impropriation making proper
immanitie beastly cruelties.
importune to be earnest with.
imperious desiring to rule.
incessantly earnestly.
inquisition searching.
incense k offering.
to incense to stir up.
incident happening.
inchant * bewitch.
inclination moving.
incline leane unto.
incumber trouble.
incommodious hurtfull.
incompatible insufferable.
incongruitie without agreement.
incontinent presently, or unchast.
incurre run into.
indemnitie without losse.
indignitie unworthinesse.
indignation hatred.
induce move.
induction bringing in.
indurate harden.
infamous ill reported.
infection corrupting.
inferre bring in.
infernall belonging to hell.
infirmitie weakenesse.
inflamation inflaming.
infinite without number.
influence a flowing in.
informe give notice.
ingrave carve.
ingredience entrance.
inhabite dwell in.
inhibite forbid.
inhibition forbidding.
injunction committing.
injurious wrongfull or hurtfull
innovate make new.
innovation making new.
inordinate out of order.
inquisition searching.
insinuate creepe in.
inspire breath into.
insolent proud.
instigation provoking,
institute appoint.
intercept prevent.
intercession going betweene, or make intreatie.
int rchange, erchange.
intercourse mutuall accesse.
interest loane
interline draw a line betwirt.

intermeddle, deale with.
intermingle, mingle with.
intermission forefloweing.
interpretor expounder.
interrogation a question asking.
interrupt breake off.
intricate inwrapped
introduction entrance.
intrude to thrust in violently.
invincible not to be wonne:
interruption breaking in.
irrevocable not to be recalled.
irreprehensible without reproof
Israelite of Israell,
judiciall belonging to iudgement.
jubilee yeare of ioy
juror sworne men
juice.
justifie approve.
Lapidary skilfull in stones.
largesse or largis liberality.
lascivious wanton
laud praise.
laurell bay-trees.
laxitive loose.
legacy gift by will or ambassage.
legion host.
legate ambassador.
legerdemane light handed.
leprosie k. disease.
libertine loose in religion.
lethargie gr. k. drowsie disease
licentious taking liberty.
lieutenant deputy.
limitation appointment,
leterature learning.
lingell shoomakers threed,
linguist skilfull in tongues.
litigious quarrellous.
loze law,
lotarie casting of * lots.
loyall obedient.
lunatick wanting his wits.
Magitian using witchcraft.
magestrate governour.
magnanimitie valiantnesse.
magnificence sumptuousnesse.
maladie disease.
malicious.
malecontent discontented.
maligne hate.
manicle fetter.
manger.
maranatha accursed.
manumisse set free.
march go in array.
mart faire.
martial warlike.
marches borders.
margent edge of a booke.
marrow.
martyr witnesse.
matron ancient woman.
matrice wombe.
mature ripe.
mechanicall g. handicrafts.
medeocritie measure.
medicine.
mercement.
mediator advocate.
mercer.
mercy.
meditate muse.
menstruous defiled.
melancholy g. humour of

soli-

ſolitarineſſe.
melodious ſweet ſounding.
meritorious that deſerveth.
method g. order.
metaphor g. ſimilitude.
miniſtration miniſtring.
millitant warring.
minoritie under age.
monaſtery colledge of monks.
miraculous marvellous.
mirror * a lookin g-glaſſe.
mittigate aſſwage.
mixtion }
mixture } mingling.
mobilitie mooving.
modeſt ſober.
moderate temperate.
moderne of our time.
moitie halfe.
moment weight or ſuddaine.
momentany ſodaine.
monarch g. one ruling all.
moote argue.
monument antiquitie.
moralitie civill behaviour.
mortall that endeth.
mortuary due for the dead,
motive cauſe mooving.
mortifie kill,
mountaine great hill.
munition defence.
mutable changeable.
muſtaches upper lip haire.
malmeſey.
muſes goddeſſes of learning.
mutation change.
myrrhe k. of ſweet gumme,
myſtical that hath a myſterie in it,
myſterie hidden ſecret.
Native borne,
narration declaration,
neece.
neceſſitie.
navigation ſayling,
nephew.
nervil ſinew,
negligence.
neuter on neitherſide
Nicholaitan g. an heretike from Nicholas,
necromancy g. black art,
nonage, under age.
nonſuit not following,
novice.
notifie give knowledge,
numeration numbring,
nutriment nouriſhment,
Obeiſance obedience,
oblation offering.
oblique crooked.
oblivious forgetfull,
obſtinate froward,
obſcure darke,
obſtruction ſtopping,
obtuſe dull,
occidential belonging to the Weſt,
odious hatefull,
odor ſmel
odoriferous ſweet ſmelling,
officious dutifull
olivet place of olives.
omnipotent almighty,
opperation working,
opportunitie fitneſſe.
oppoſe ſet againſt,
opprobrious reproachfull,

ordure

ordure dung,
originall beginning.
oracle a speech from God.
ordination ordaining.
orphant g. without parents.
orthography g. true writing.
ostentation bosting.
overplus more than needeth.
Pacifie quiet.
pamphlet a small treatise.
pantofle slipper-
paradise g place of pleasure,
paraphrase g. exposition.
paramour an amorous lover.
parable similitude.
parcell
parget,
partiall.
partition division.
passion suffering,
Passeover, one of the Iewes feasts.
patheticall g. vehement.
Patriarch, g. chiefe father
patrimonie fathers gift.
patronage defence.
patronise defend.
pavillion * tent.
paueitie fewnesse.
pavement.
peccavi I have offended.
peculiar proper.
pensive sorrowfull.
pentecost g. Whitsuntide.
perceive.
peregrination iourneying in a strange land.
Peremptory resolute.
perfect.
period g. end.
perillous * dangerous.
permit suffe,
permutable changeable.
perpetuitie continuance.
perplexitie troubled griefe.
persecute.
persist. } continue.
persevere }
perspicuous evident.
participate partake.
pervert overthrow.
perruk haire laid forth,
perverse froward,
pettigree stock,
petition prayer,
phantasie, imagination,
phesant,
pharisee one of that sect,
physiognomie knowledge by the visage,
physick,
phrase forme of speech,
phrensie g. madnes.
philosophy study of wisedome,
pigeon,
pirate sea robber,
piety godlines,
pillage spoile in war,
pilot * master, guider of a ship.
plaintiffe the complainant,
planet g, wandring starre.
plausible pleasing,
plenitude fulnesse,
plume feather,
plurality moe than one.
policie.

poitrel ornament for a horse brest.
poet gr. a verse maker.
poetresse a woman poet.
polish decke.
polute defile.
pomegranate k. of fruit.
ponderous weighty.
populous full of people.
postscript written after.
protract deferre.
popular pleasing the people.
preamble forespeech.
precept.
predecessor.
predestinate appoint before.
precious.
precinct compasse.
predominant ruling.
preface see preamble.
prejudice hurt.
prejudicate forestalled.
premunire forfeiture of goods.
preparative preparation.
preposterous disordered.
prerogative privilege.
presbytery gr. eldership.
prescript decree.
prescription limitation.
prest, ready.
primitive first.
priority.
prestine old.
probation allowance.
prodigious monstrous.
proceed.
profound deep.
prophane ungodly.
prognosticate foretel
progeny off-spring.
prohibit forbid.
prologue see preface
prolixe tedious.
prompt ready.
promulgation see publication
propiciatory sacrifice to pacifie.
propose propound.
propriety property.
prorogue put off.
prostitute set open for uncleanesse.
prophecy foretell or expound.
prophet gr. hee that propheciety.
prospect a sight a far off.
proweſſe valiantnesse.
prose that writing that is not verse.
proselyte gr. stranger converted.
prostrate fall downe.
protect defend.
provocation provoking.
provident foreseeing.
prudence wisdome.
psalme heavenly song.
psalmograph, Psalmist. | writer of Psalmes.
Psalter booke of Psalmes.
publish set abroad,
publike open.
publican tole-gatherer.
publication publishing.
purgatory place of purging.

pursuit following.
puissant powerfull.
putrifie corrupt.
Quadrangle foure cornered.
quadrant foure squared.
quaech thick heare.
quintessence chiefe vertue.
quotidian daily.
Rapacity.
rapine violent catching.
ratifie establish.
reall,
receipt.
receit.
recognisance acknowledge.
recoile goe back.
reconcile bring into favour.
recreate refresh,
redeeme buy againe.
redemption buying againe.
refection refreshing.
reflection calling back;
referre put over.
refuge succour.
regenerate borne againe.
regiment government.
register calender.
reject cast away.
rejoynder,
reiterate repeat.
relate report.
relation reporting
relapse back-sliding.
relaxation refreshing
relinquish forsake.
remit forgive.
remisse loose.
remorse prick of conscience;
renovate renewd.
renounce forsake.
repast food.
repell put back.
repeale call back.
repose put trust in.
represse put downe.
repulse putting back.
repugnancy contrarietie.
repugnan contrary.
repute account.
resigne give over.
restauration restoring.
resume take againe.
revoke call back.
rhetorick art of eloquence.
rhetorician gr, skilfull in rhetorick.
rheume. gr.
rogue.
ruinous ready to fall.
rudiment first instruction.
rupture breach.
rusticall clownish.
Sabbath rest.
sacrilege Church-robbing.
sacrament holy signe or oath.
sacrifice,
saducee k. sectary.
safe conduct, safe keeping.
saint holy one.
sanctification holinesse.
salubritie wholesomnesse.
sanctitie.
sanctimony holinesse.
sanctuary holy place,
scandals gr. slippers.
sapience wisedome.
satiety fulnesse.
satyre nipping verse.

saturity fulnesse.
savage wild.
sance.
scalpe pate.
scarifie lance a sore.
sceptor signe of rule.
schisme breach.
schismaticke that moveth a schisme.
scripture writing.
scruple doubt.
scrupulous full of doubts.
scourges.
scurrility saucy scoffing.
seclude shut out.
sectary see schismatike.
secondary the second.
seduce deceive.
seduli.y diligence.
seigniory Lordship.
seminary a nu cery.
senator Alderman.
sensible easily felt.
sense.
sensuall brutish:
sepulchre grave.
sequele following.
sequester put to an indifferent man:
service.
sergeant.
servitude bondage
servile slavish.
severity sharpnes
sexe kind.
significant plainly signifying.
simplicity pla innesse,
sinister unhappy.
situation placing.
slaughter.
slice.
sluce.
soare mount high
sociable fellow-like,
solace comfort.
solution unlooſing.
societie fellowship.
solicite move.
summary briefe.
sophister caviller.
sorcery.
soveraigne chiefe.
spacious large.
specifie signifie.
speciall.
spicery.
spleene gr. milt.
spongeous like a sponge.
spruce.
squinancy k. disease.
station standing,
stability sureneſſe.
stillatory a distilling place.
stipendary that serveth for wages.
studious diligent,
stile manner of speech.
submisse lowly.
suborne procure false witnesse.
prescribe write under.
substract and subtract take from.
substitute deputy.
subtill crafty.
subversion overthrowing.
succeed follow.
suggest prompt.

sulphure brimstone.
summarily briefly.
superficies upper side.
supe fl ious needlesse
superscription writing abov
supplant overthrow.
support beare up.
supposition supposing
suppresse.
superior higher.
supremacy chiefedome.
surcharge overcharge.
surmount exceed.
surcingle.
suspence.
surplus see overplus.
survive overlive.
synagogue placeofassembly
sycophant tale bearer.
synod a generall assembly
Tabernacle tent.
temerarious rash.
temerity rashnesse.
Temperature temperatenes
temperate keepe a means.
temperance sobriety:
temple a Church.
tempestuous boisterous.
temporize to serve the time
temporary for a time.
terrestriall earthly
tenuity smallnesse.
tetrarch, gr. government of a fourth part.
tenure hold.
termination ending.
thwite shave.
timerons fearefull.
tertian every other day.
testification witnessing.
theologie gr. divinity.
thyme k herb.
tractable easie to handle.
tractate a treatise.
tragedy a solemne play.
tradition delivering from one to another.
traffique bargaining.
transfigure change.
transitory soone passe away.
tranquility quietnesse.
transferre convey over.
transforme transfigure.
transgresse breake.
translate turne.
transport carry over.
transpose change.
triangle three cornered.
tribunall judgement seat.
tripertite threefold.
triviall common.
tribe company.
trompe deceive.
triumph great ioy.
triumphant reioycing for the conquest.
tribute.
truce peace.
turbulent,
tympany k dropsie,
vacant void.
valour courage.
vanquish overcome.
vapour moisture.
vendable salable.
venerable worshipfull.
versifie make verses.
venerable fleshly.

vesture, & vestiment garment
vice.
vicious.
view
vincible.
victorious that hath gotten many victories.
vineyard orchard of grapes.
vigilant watchfull.
visitation going to see.
vision sight.
ulcer vile.
union unity.
unite ioyne.
universal general
urine stale.
unsatiable that hath not enough
vocation calling.
volubility swiftnesse.
voluptuous given to pleasure
urbanity courtesie.
usurpe take unlawfull authority.
utility profit.
vulgar common.
wages.
wager.
weight.
wrought.

FINIS.

To the Reader.

MY purpoſe (gentle Reader) was to have ſpoken ſomewhat touching the true forming and ſignification of Derivatives and Compounds, as thoſe that begin with Diſ. Circum, Tranſ, in &c. And end in ly, tie, on, ous, able, ible, &c. But ſpeciall occaſion hath for the preſent altered my purpoſe. Alſo I crave pardon for my faults eſcaped eſpecially in the Table, many words being miſplaced, and the character miſtaken. But I hope the learned will with favour ſee my purpoſe; and the unskilfull reape the fruit, untill opportunity will ſerve to reforme it.

If, notwithſtanding any former reaſons, thou doubteſt that thy little Child may have ſpoyled his booke before it be learned; thou mayeſt fitly divide it at the latter end of the ſecond Booke, or thou mayeſt reſerve faire the written Copies untill he can reade.

If thou thinke me, either for hardneſſe of rule, or length of matter, unfit for children; plentifull experience in very young ones (believe him that hath tryed) doth daily confute thee. Therefore to diſlike before thou haſt either tryed, or diligently read, were either to be raſh or unkinde.

Farewel

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